The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUG. 12, 1861. No. 48.

TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber still continues purchasing all kinds of PRODUCE, at his old stand on Chambersburg street, viz:—FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, &c., for which the highest market prices will be given.

☞ I will also continue my GROCERY and VARIETY STORE, and will keep constantly on hand Groceries, Salt, Oil, Fish, Cedar-ware, Dry Goods, Confections, Plaster, Guano, &c.—The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Aug. 6, 1860.

Merchant Tailoring!

GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from the city with a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Drap de Ete, Cashmere, Cloth, and Vestings of all styles; and having secured the services of

W. T. KING,

as Foreman, we are prepared to put up the above goods in styles equal to the best city manufacturing establishments. Having turned out hundreds of jobs within the last six months, which have all proved satisfactory, and a very considerable increase in our trade, go to show, conclusively, that we do business in No. 1 manner. Our stock of goods cannot be surpassed in quality and style. Give us a call.—We are confident we can please you.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

April 15, 1851. tf

Lancaster Book Bindery.

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Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

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Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitsop, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

New Spring Goods!

PICKING has on hand a new lot of Spring OVERCOATS at war prices,
OVERCOATS at war prices,
SPRING DRESS COATS,
DRESS COATS,
SPRING PANTALOONS,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
SPRING VESTS,
VESTS, VESTS, VESTS,
Under Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Gloves. Also, Musical Instruments, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Notions, &c. &c., &c., being sold very cheap. Call in and look and you can't help buying. [May 6, 1861.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. E. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. E. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dyestuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞ A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. E. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail LUMBER, COAL and every other article in our line of business, sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

Townsley Ahead.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues the CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING business in all its different forms, cheaper than any shop in the county. All work warranted to give satisfaction to customers. Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

A. M. TOWNSLEY.

Gettysburg, June 24, 1861.

New Goods & Lumber.

PETER BOBLITZ at Arendtsville, has just returned from the city with a large and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps Trunks, &c., &c., cheaper than ever.

He also has on hand a lot of POSTS, RAILS, and SHINGLES, of excellent quality, which he will dispose of at the lowest living profits.—Give him a call. He will always try to please

May 13, 1861. 3m

Jury List—August Term.

GRAND JURY.

Cumberland—Jacob Lott, Joseph Bailey, John Herbst.
Liberty—Joseph Riddlemoser, Christian Overholtzer.
Mountpleasant—Samuel Geiselman, Peter K. Smith.
Oxford—Peter Diehl.
Hamiltonban—Daniel Snyder, George Trenkle.
Latimore—Amos Myers.
Butler—Noah Miller.
Tyrone—Geo. Mackley.
Huntington—Joseph Trimmer.
Conowago—Samuel Schwartz.
Franklin—Wm. Geyer.
Hamilton—Daniel Ehrehart, George Butt.
Mountjoy—Silas M. Horner.
Berwick bor.—Andrew Baker.
Berwick tp.—Samuel Brown.
Union—Daniel Wehler.
Straban—Jesse Shriver.
Reading—Michael Alwine.

GENERAL JURY.

Huntington—Wm. Smyers, Isaac How, Jonas Wolf, Carson C. Moore.
Butler—Martin Thomas, Jesse Dull, Jacob Raffensperger.
Hamiltonban—Christian Fry, Samuel Elker, Adam C. Musselman.
Mountpleasant—Peter Stallsmith, Samuel Faber, Jr.
Cumberland—John Weigle.
Latimore—George Eickle, of Joseph.
Gettysburg—Wm. J. Martin, Wm. Chritzman, Jacob Sheads.
Straban—Geo. B. Munfort, Walter T. Hoffman.
Oxford—Joseph J. Smith.
Hamilton—John Myers, of Jacob.
Franklin—John Bittinger, Samuel Hart.
Tyrone—Levi Raffensperger.
Menallen—Thomas Blocher, Henry B. Weigle.
Germany—Jacob Schwartz, Simon Bishop.
Freedom—James Bigham, Samuel S. McNair.
Union—Michael Kitzmiller, Moses Schwartz.
Conowago—Thomas Adams.
Mountjoy—Peter Orndorff.
Reading—Jacob Wolf, of J.
Berwick bor.—George Davis.

July 22, 1861.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The Muse.

THE SOLDIER'S TEAR.

Upon the hill he turned
To take the last fond look
Of the valley and the village church,
And the cottage by the brook;
He listened to the sounds
So familiar to his ear,
And the soldier leant upon his sword
And wiped away a tear.

Beside the cottage porch
A girl was on her knees;
She held aloft a snowy scarf,
Which fluttered in the breeze;
She breathed a prayer for him—
A prayer he could not hear—
But he paused to bless her, as she knelt,
And wiped away a tear.

He turned and left the spot—
Oh, do not deem him weak,
For dauntless was the soldier's heart,
Though tears were on his cheek.
Go watch the foremost rank
In danger's dark career—
Be sure the hand most daring there
Has wiped away a tear.

Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the Lancaster Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Evening.

It is strange what a change has come over the spirit of the speculators' dreams. But one week ago if an honest citizen who dearly loves the Union, the flag and the Constitution, and respected, honored and cherished the brave troops that left their homes and firesides, and rushed, in obedience to the President's call, to defend the capital—if even he but dared to say that those noble troops were neglected, or badly treated and fed, he was called a Traitor, and arrested for Treason; but RIGHT will overcome *might*, as Truth is always mighty and will prevail.

I know how earnestly you all are supported the noble soldiers in their most trying positions, and advocated their own and families' comfort; and because you well knew, as is admitted by all, that the majority of the soldiers are Democrats, and proved their Democratic principles by marching in defence of our glorious Union, and they (God bless them!) have proved their bravery on the bloodiest battle field of our country—while the ranting Republican politicians and speculators were enjoying their home comforts, and boldly bawling, "On to Richmond! On to Richmond!" But the good old veteran Scott heeded not their bawlings. His intention was to wait, until he had at least two hundred thousand faithful troops, with good officers, in the field, then march forward and onward, surround and squeeze in the rebel army, take them all prisoners, try the ringleaders, by court martial, and dictate and secure a peace without bloodshed. But that did not suit the Political Borers and Army Contractors. "On to Richmond!" was the cry, and a handful of brave men were hurried off to meet an army of cavalry and masked batteries, and to charge with bayonets upon an army of far superior forces, who had piles of rifled cannon. The repulse of course, has been terrible and the dead and wounded left on the field is awful to contemplate. But now the question is boldly mooted, who is to blame for this?—The brave soldiers denounce the officers, the officers declare the fault to be the Commander-in-Chief's and the great Military Tactician, General Scott, boldly censures Congressmen and politicians—whilst, the speculators' occupation gone, the Congressmen now take the responsibility, and hurl their shame upon the officers.

To-day a Bill originated in the Senate—"To give the President power and authority to at once dismiss the inefficient officers, and appoint better officers." Numerous scathing speeches were made. I heard Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and he was perfectly furious in his denunciations. He sustained the Bill, he said, to save the honor and prevent further outrages from being committed on the volunteers, the bravest of the brave. He said he had visited their camps some weeks ago, and his heart ached and eyes filled with tears to see those brave men, who had left all that was dear and every comfort at home, suffering for want of clothing and food. He saw them marched thro' the streets, and left to stand in the broiling sun, wearied and weak for food, whilst the officers were at the neighboring hotels revelling in substantial delicacies and champagne, and whilst the men were dropping in the ranks and crawling to shade trees for relief. He could be silend no longer. They must be immediately dismissed—they must not even have the benefit of a court martial, for they had been the fault of the inglorious route, and they had outrun their men, disgraced the country, and he as a Senator, was forced to admit that he felt overwhelmed with shame.

I could see that the Senators' speeches lengthened the faces of the Borers and Contractors who filled the galleries, and I must admit my own astonishment to hear grave Senators advocating a bill to clothe the President with such tremendous powers, when everybody knows that the volunteers elect their own officers and the Governor issues the commissions. What now avails our Elections, our Governors, our Commissions, our States, our Constitution? If we are not drifting to a centralization of power, we are to anarchy. May God save our glorious Union. It is now time that the honest citizens of every city, every county, in every State of our beloved Union, arouse and act, and send honest representatives to meet in solemn convention to stop the awful fate that awaits us, and crush all political gamblers and Disunionists with the thundering voice of an injured people, and save our bleeding country.

If the Press of the East, the West, the North and the South would but speak out the honest sentiments of the yeomanry of our land, they would echo the real voice of the people, the voice of God. If the Press is no longer the vehicle of truth, the Union is lost and lost forever.

If the clergy, professing to preach peace and good will to all mankind, "Christ and him crucified," are now proclaiming that infamous and blashemous language that "Providence is with the greatest number of cannon," then is this Christain land a barren waste without one spot of green, of feeling, or of love. The Christian era is at an end. "Father forgive them; they know not what they do."

Domestic Toast.—May your coffee and the slanders against you be ever alike—without grounds.

True Patriotism.

For the Presbyterian.

There are two classes of persons amongst us at present who claim to be true patriots, and warmly attached to the Constitution and the Union, but they show their regard for the country in very different ways.

The first class are influenced by reason and religion; they have deliberately made up their minds that our Government is a good one, and that it is our solemn duty to do all in our power to perpetuate and transmit it unimpaired to coming generations.

Our own voluntary engagements, the welfare of the people, the prosperity of the country, the interests of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, and all coming time, and the glory of God, all require this. This class of persons are cool, deliberate, and firm, but kind; they do not make many violent and denunciatory speeches, nor write many inflammatory articles for the press. But they are either in the army themselves, or their sons are there, and their property, time, and influence are at the disposal of the Government. They are greatly grieved at the present state of affairs, and bear their country, their *whole* country, on their hearts to the mercy-seat daily and hourly. The burden of their prayers is, that God would perpetuate our glorious Union, and grant us a speedy and honorable peace. These are the true friends of the country: they are those on whom she relies with the most implicit confidence in this the hour of her peril.

The second class are very zealous, noisy, blustering, and tumultuous. On all occasions they are ready to make bitter and denunciatory speeches, write inflammatory articles for the press, or preach warlike sermons. They denounce the President, the Cabinet, and all who do not agree with them, as tardy in their movements, vacilating and timid in their policy; they seek to establish their own patriotism by denying the loyalty of others. Pretty much all they do for their country is done with the tongue, or with the pen. They are not to be found in the army themselves, nor any of those who are nearly allied to them; and so far from devoting their time and property to the service of the Government, they are eagerly watching every opportunity for promoting their own aggrandizement, and filling their pockets by plundering the nation. Instances of this kind of patriotism might easily be mentioned, but this is not necessary.

I recently heard a minister say, after he had preached a flaming sermon on the state of the country, when speaking of the South, say, "Kill the devils! kill the devils!"—This, it seemed to me, was very unlike the Spirit of Christ and his Apostles, and the entire gospel. These persons are governed by a bitter, denunciatory, wildly fanatical and malignant spirit, rather than an enlightened, Christian patriotism. But they are very far from being the best friends to the country, on whom she can rely with the greatest confidence in this, the time of her danger. This she very well understands, and appreciates them accordingly.

At the Confessional.

The Tribune, having commenced to humble itself in view of its awful responsibilities for urging our brave men into the jaws of death, seems inclined to make full confession before the public. In Saturday's issue, the editor, who we are happy to learn is *now* Mr. Greeley, uses the following language:

"We have confessed our own terrible mistake in the premises, and are trying to amend it. Gen. Scott has been equally ingenuous and candid. 'It was a miscalculation of forces,' he says of the recent disaster. That is the real truth. None of us had any idea of the immense numbers and tremendous enginery of war that the rebels had silently collected around their position at Manassas Junction. Whoever ordered or planned the attack on that position was utterly unaware of their strength. Nothing on earth could have induced Gen. Scott to order or even give a formal assent to that movement, had not he too been systematically and utterly deceived. Very few dreamed that that position was to be attacked in front, but supposed it would be turned, and the rebels compelled to retire from it by intercepting their communications. But there is no time now for these discussions. Put all the blame on us that can be laid there for the benefit of the cause, but hush all bickerings—well-meant, doubtless, but most untimely—and let us try to save the country."

It is very well for the Tribune to confess its own lack of information and judgment, but we do not believe it is authorized to speak for Gen. Scott.

Why is it, we respectfully ask, that "none of us [that is the ultra, fanatical war party] had any idea of the immense numbers and tremendous enginery of war" which our army was to meet at Manassas? Simply, as we believe, because there was neither wish nor purpose to seek for the information.—The war advocates were too intent upon their partisan objects, to stop for a day to procure the information.

It was just this difficulty which has rushed the nation on in the mad career which is now so suddenly arrested. They *had no idea* of the character of the undertaking, although a thousand times told all about it by this and other journals which *had an idea* on the subject. There are none so blind as they that will not see, but we think some of these fanatics have not only had their eyes opened, but we trust have also *had a few ideas* beaten into their understandings, by the scenes already enacted on the battle-field. If they could only *get an idea* of averting the terrible bloodshed which is in store, it would be a happy thing for the country.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Negro in the Schools.—The Chicago papers are discussing with warmth, editorially and by correspondents, the action of the board of education in admitting a colored person to the normal department of the high school.

A Large Rifled Gun.—A rifled cannon, weighing ten thousand pounds, capable of carrying a sixty-four pound ball four miles and a half, has just been constructed for the government.

☞ A seaman who had escaped one of the recent shipwrecks, was asked by a lady how he felt when the waves dashed over him. He replied: "Wet, madam, quite wet.

☞ Lucy Stone declares that she "would prefer Egyptian bondage to the slavery endured by most married women." We pity he swain who undertakes to enslave Lucy.

Patriots and Traitors.

In good old times, when we were a happy and united people, that man was regarded as a Patriot who loved his whole country, revered the Constitution, obeyed the laws and faithfully performed all his obligations as a citizen. He might support the Administration in power, or oppose it, without having his loyalty to the Government or his patriotism questioned. Men equally good and true were to be found on both sides.—But in these troublous times a somewhat different test of patriotism is sought to be applied. Loyalty and disloyalty, patriotism and treason, are not what they were in the palmy days of the Republic. We live under a new dispensation, and words have acquired an entirely novel significance.

If, for instance, a citizen who used to exercise the largest liberty in abusing the President of the United States, ridiculing the Supreme Court, encouraging violations of the Fugitive Slave Law, advocating the "irrepressible conflict," and hinting that, in certain contingencies, the Union might slide, is now a fast friend of the Administration, in favor of gagging or hanging every person who ventures to whisper a word of dissent to its policy, he is a Patriot. He may not be remarkable for individual or official honesty—he may even be connected with fraudulent schemes to take money out of the Treasury—in plain words, he may be growing rich by the spoils of war, yet he is a Patriot. He may encourage violations of the Constitution, infringements upon private rights, turbulance and mob violence, and still he is a Patriot. He must have a keen scent for treason and Traitors. He must discover that his honest neighbors, who do not participate in his violence, are "secessionists," and mildly suggest hanging. If these neighbors should intimate that the President of the United States is not exactly a second Jackson, our Patriot will mark him as a suspicious character; and if by any chance he should go so far as to express his obsolete opinion that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, suspicion will deepen into absolute conviction, and our Patriot no longer doubts the necessity of establishing the guillotine to rid the country of pestilent Traitors.

On the other hand, if a man deplores the exercise of unconstitutional powers, he is a Traitor. If he doubts that war will accomplish the restoration of the Union, he is a Traitor. He may perform all his duties as an upright and loyal citizen; he may never have been guilty of a dishonest, mean or discreditable action; he may have fought the battles of the country, and have contributed liberally of his means to sustain the Government and provide for the families of those who have gone forth to fight; nevertheless he is a Traitor. Our modern Patriot, with his pockets puffed out with plunder, says so, and who shall gainsay his word? Let the good citizen be a Democrat, and venture to declare that if his advice had been followed these things would not now be, and if the zealous Patriot does not have him strung up for uttering treasonable language it will not be his fault.

Now, at the risk of being denounced as traitors, we venture to affirm that every citizen of this Free Republic (we are not yet prepared to admit that this a misnomer) has the right to examine and criticise all the acts of his rulers—public servants they used to be styled—and to express either approval or dissent. If the Executive has exceeded the powers confided to him by the Constitution, he has a right to say so—and if the public money is squandered it is his right and his duty to protest. The plunderers may protest, but that is to be expected. They may prescribe hanging, but what of it? While law governs there is not much danger. It is true that in these times, when the *habeas corpus* is a practical nullity, the citizen is not entirely secure against illegal incarceration—but this power has been exercised in so few cases that it has hardly caused a perceptible flutter.—Men still dare to regard themselves as free citizens of a free and enlightened country, and so long as they respect the laws and perform all their obligations, they will continue to form and express their own opinions, unawed by power and unrestrained by the threats of violence from pseudo Patriots.—*Patriot & Union.*

Compromise.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Inquirer:

Can you inform me whether it is true that Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs were ever willing to compromise our national difficulties after Mr. Lincoln's election, upon the basis of Mr. Crittenden's proposition, and whether they expressed such an opinion in Congress? I have heard it repeatedly asserted, but have seen no evidence in support of it?. CITIZEN.

To which the Editor responds:

In reply to our correspondent, we refer him to the following extract from a speech made by Senator Douglas in the United States Senate on the 2nd of March last, which speech was duly published in the Congressional Globe. Mr. Douglas said:

"I *can confirm* the Senator's declaration, that *Senator Davis*, of Mississippi, himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen, was ready at all times to compromise on the Crittenden Proposition. I will go further, and say that *Mr. Toombs* was also."

No Senator present expressed any doubt of the accuracy of Mr. Douglas's statement.

☞ The vessels captured by the Confederates, in port and by privateers, since the war commenced, is set down at forty-one in number, of which two have been released and one burned.

☞ Mr. Zachariah Grant, of Montgomery county, Tenn., has thirteen sons and two grandsons in one company.

Mr. Cox's Resolutions.

The following resolujons were offered by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, on Monday week.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce the following:

Whereas, It is the part of rational beings to terminate their differences by rational methods, and inasmuch as the differences between the United States authorities and the eleven seceding States have resulted in a state of war, characterized by bitter hostilities and extreme atrocity, and although the party in the seceding States are guilty of breaking the National unity and resisting the lawful authority, yet be it

Resolved, That while we make increased exertions by our army and navy to maintain the integrity and stability of this Government, the common laws of war, those maxims of humanity, moderation and honor, which are a part of the code international, ought to be observed by both parties, and for a stronger reason than exists for such observance between two nations inasmuch as the two incensed parties have a common ancestry, history, prosperity, glory, government, and Union, and are now unhappily engaged in lacerating their common country.

Second, That resulting from these premises, while there ought to be left open, as between two nations, the same means for preventing the war being carried to outrageous extremities, there ought also, in the interest of civilization, to be left open some means for the restoration of peace and Union.

Third, That to this end, the restoration of peace and Union, on the basis of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, there be appointed a committee of one member from each State who shall report to this House at the next session such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as shall assuage all grievances and bring about a reconstruction of the national unity, and that for the preparation of such satisfactory adjustment, and the conference requisite for that end, a commission of seven citizens of the United States be appointed, consisting of Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; Millard Fillmore, of New York; Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; Martin Van Buren of New York; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire; and James Guthrie, of Kentucky, who shall request from the so-called Confederate States the appointment of a similar commission, and who shall meet and confer on the subject, in the city of Louisville, on the first Monday of September next, and that the committee appointed from this House shall notify said commissioners of their appointment and functions, and advise and confer with them, and report their action to the next session as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to be proposed by Congress to the States for their ratification, according to the fifth article of said Constitution.

Mr. Washburne, [Ill.,] objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Cox moved a suspension of the rule. The question was determined in the negative—yeas 42, nays 85. Adjourned.

The following is the vote on Mr. Cox's resolution:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Bailey (Pa.), Burnett, Calvert, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dunlap, Grider, Haight, Harding, Holman, Jackson, Johnson, Law, Leary, Logan, May, Mallory, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Reid, Richardson, Robinson, Smith, Steele (N. J.), Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Webster, White (Ohio), Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff.

Nays.—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair (Mo.), Blair (Pa.), Blake, Buffington, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, E. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Corode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Diven, Duell, Egerton, Edwards, Elliott, Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Hale, Harrison, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg (Mich.), Kellogg (Ill.), Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Moorhead, Morrill (Maine), Morrill (Vt.) Olin, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice (Mass.), Rice (Maine), Riddle, Rollin (N. H.), Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Spaulding, Stevens, Thomas (Mass.), Train, Trowbridge, Upton, Vandever, Van Wyck, Wall, Wallace, Walton (Me.), Walton (Vt.), Washburne, White (Ind.), Winslow, Worcester, Wright.

The Spoils of Manassas.

It is now ascertained, says the Richmond Examiner, that stores and munitions to the value of fully one million of dollars were captured by our troops from the enemy in the recent battle. *Sixty-seven pieces of artillery* were taken, among them one long rifled 32-pounder, which, by the way, has already been moved in a direction where it will render good service. The rest of the pieces are light field artillery, 6 and 12-pounders, more than half rifled and superbly sighted, among them several Parrot guns, and several made on James' celebrated patent.—The fortune of war put into our hands, along with these, cartridges and ammunition sufficient to serve them for a day's steady firing.

It is impossible to state anything with accuracy as to the quantity of muskets and small arms of all sorts left on the field.—The number could not have been less, however, than fifteen to twenty thousand.

From fifteen to twenty thousand blankets were undoubtedly left on the field and strown by the wayside. This is probably too moderate an estimate. About one-half of these will come into the possession of the government. Haversacks, cartridge boxes, knapsacks, canteens, and overcoats in immense quantities, were also thrown off by the flying enemy, and now lay in immense piles before the quarter-master's office at Manassas. About one hundred and fifty wagons laden with stores and ammunition, together with twenty patent ambulances, the like of which, for comfort and convenience, are not in the Confederate States, also form no inconsiderable portion of the *spolia opima* of the recent victory.

Among the munitions captured are probably quite two millions of cartridges, manufactured with great pains and cost, and including a full assortment of all calibres and kinds.

Senator Wilson at Bull Run.—It is said that while Senator Wilson was making his masterly retreat in Virginia, on being repulsed by a teamster, whose wagon he sought to occupy, he protested, in plaintive accents, that he was Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. The response of the teamster was to the point, "Henry Wilson be d—d. I have kicked him off the wagon six times already."

☞ A girl recently discarded her beaux because he inadvertently stated that he had slept with Clear Conscience the night before.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Messrs. Gorman, Applegate and Sterling left Washington on Thursday with a flag of truce, bearing a communication from the Secretary of War, having for its object the recovery of the body of his brother, Col. Cameron. They yesterday returned without success, owing, it appears, to the communication having been addressed, "To whom it may concern," and not to some particular prominent officer in the Confederate army. This objection removed, there is no doubt that the body can be recovered, as the place of interment is marked, and every facility promised to accomplish that purpose.

The gentlemen carrying the flag speak in high terms of the courteous and kind manner in which they were treated by Col. Stewart, commanding the First Virginia Regiment, and other officers within the field of his operations. They, however, were not permitted to approach directly to Fairfax Court House. Whatever they may have seen of interest in the neighborhood, they have the prudence to conceal, having gone thither on an errand of mercy, and not for reconnoitering purposes.

Members of Congress have been paid their last month's salary, receiving $50 in gold and $250 in two years 6 per cent. treasury notes. The employees of the other departments of the government are hereafter to be paid in the same description of paper.

One of the communications recently sent hither under a flag of truce from Gen. Johnson, was, it is understood, in relation to a report which had reached the Confederates that some of their prisoners had been hung by order of our military authorities. As no such executions have taken place, it may certainly be inferred that Gen. McDowell replied in accordance with this fact.

☞ The Senate has confirmed numerous army appointments, among them Maj. Gens. McClellan, Fremont, Dix, Banks, and Brigadier-Gens. Hooker, Curtis, McCall, Sherman, Lander, Kelly, Kearney, Pope, Heintzelman, Porter, Stone, Reynolds, Hunter, Franklin, Rosencranz, Buell, Mansfield, McDowell and Meigs.

☞ The Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger has the following items:

A letter from London, the writer of which has been very careful and reliable in his statements, asserts that should the first pitched battle result in the success of the Confederates, the recognition of the Confederacy would be a fixed fact, and that as goes England, so goes France and the continent.

The latest advices of the Confederate loss at the Bull Run battle, puts its down at 1300 killed and wounded, including 300 killed. This is on the authority of the head surgeon of the Southern army.

The Government is fully awake to the schemes on foot for the bolting of Maryland out of the Union, and stirring times may be looked for should the Legislature of that State give the secession ordinance its sanction.

Beecher on the Slain in Battle.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has just taken his vacation till September, and his congregation may do the best it can for spiritual food during the interval. On taking leave he preached a sermon on the killed in the recent battle. The following is an extract:

"More than one-half of the human race die in the cradle. More than one-half of the other-half die before old age. Sudden death is not most to be dreaded. The most painful and the slowest road to Heaven is by disease. Looking at it in its just view, commend me to sudden death by the lightning stroke, by the whistling ball. To be sure, with sudden death there is a violent shock; but as a translation, to pass through the golden doors of Heaven, violent deaths are to be desired. For me, let God's will be done; let me die when and where He pleases; but with my will, not with the long vacation furnished by sickness and disease, my body parched with fever, my blood drying up, my brain stagnant to go crawling and creeping out of life, but rather in full manhood and life, full of vigor."

It is very evident that the reverend gladiator mistook his profession, and that he ought to be leading a brigade. Instead of a minister of peace, he ought to be a man of war. He thinks the best way men can die is, not by disease, but but by a sudden death from "whistling ball." It was no doubt for this reason that in the Kansas troubles he recommended Sharpe's rifles as better medicine for soul and body than the Bible. Yet it is remarkable that, like Gen. Greely, he takes care to keep out of the way of the whistling bullets, which they think excellent music for other men's ears. Why did he not accompany the grand army to battle, even as chaplain, if in no other way? If Mr. Beecher's doctrine be sound, then the prayer in the Liturgy of the Episcopal church which deprecates "sudden death" must be all wrong, and men ought to commit suicide if they can not find death in any other form. "Violent deaths," he says, "are to be desired." The worst of this plan would be that it would soon bring the human species to an end. Thus do the fanatical clergy, cutting adrift from common sense, run war and all other things into the ground.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Another Jeff. Davis.—It seems that the North have a Jeff. Davis. A dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, from New Albany, Ind., is signed Jeff. C. Davis. This gentleman is the adjutant general of Indiana, and a member of Gov. Morton's staff. He should be careful lest he should be confounded with the southern Jeff. Davis.

☞ An eloquent negro orator thus concludes an account of the death of a colored brother: "De last word dat he was heard to say, de last word he was known to utter, de last syllable he ebber heabed, de last idea he ejaculated; yes, my bredderin, de berry last word he eber was known to breave forth, sound or articulate, was 'Glory!'" Such amplified perorations are sometimes to be heard from orators of renown.

☞ It is reported in Paris that young Mr. Patterson Bonaparte is about to marry a daughter of Prince Murat.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

The Bangor (Me.) *Democrat* contains a call, signed by the State Committee, for a Democratic State Convention, to be held August 15th, from which we extract as follows:

While party organization should be regarded at all times, as having no other end in view than to secure a just and economical administration of government in strict uniformity to the spirit and letter of our written Constitution both National and State, yet especially should that be the case in this hour of our country's peril, when a fearful civil war is raging within our borders, when many of the restraints and limitations of the Federal compact are disregarded and trampled under foot by the constituted authorities, and when civil liberty itself is in danger of final extinction.

Therefore, believing it to be the unanimous sentiment and heartfelt desire of the political organization which we represent, we cordially invite to participate in our primary elections all men, by whatsoever party name heretofore known, who are opposed to this unholy civil war, and in favor of immediate restoration of PEACE by negotiation and compromise.

Who hold that, while it is the constitutional duty of the Federal Government to protect each of the States of this Union against invasion and domestic violence of application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, yet any invasion of a State by the Federal troops without such application, and in face of the solemn protests of both Legislature and Executive, is a most dangerous violation of the Constitution, and can but end in the utter subverson of the State Governments, which the great author of the Declaration of Independence charged the people to defend as the surest bulwarks of their liberties;

Who hold, that the arbitrament of the sword should never be resorted to until all means of conciliation and all the arts of diplomacy have been exhaused;

That a Union, formed through the agency of mutual interest and brotherly love, when once broken, can never be restored by force of arms;

That "history does not record an example where any human government has been strong enough to crush 10,000,000 of people into subjection when they believed their rights and liberties were imperilled, without first converting the Government itself into a despotism, and destroying the last vestige of freedom;"

That the safety of our republican liberty rests on the strict observance of all the restraints and prohibitions imposed by the Constitution on each of the branches of the Federal Government;

That no circumstances or exigencies can justify the President in raising large standing armies without the authority of law;

That the suspension of the privilege of *habeas corpus* by the Chief Executive officer of the land is an act of usurpation and tyranny which cannot be safely tolerated by a people who are, and hope to remain, free;

That the repeated violation by the President of "The Rights of the People to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures," without warrant, and unsupported by affirmation, calls for immediate rebuke and condemnation;

That a large standing army and an overwhelming national debt are the immediate forerunners of a military despotism, and utterly incompatible with the general diffusion of property, and of the freedom hitherto enjoyed by the people of the States;

That the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99, drawn by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, are the true exposition of the nature of the Federal Government, and of the extent of its power;

And, finally, we invite to join with us all those in whose breasts these sacred principles of the Fathers find a ready echo—principles which should ever be "the creed of our political faith, the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust;

Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political;

The support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the surest bulwarks against anti-Republican tendencies;

A mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution, where peaceful remedies are unprovided;

A generous spirit of concession and compromise, the vital principle of republics, without which there must be an appeal to *force* the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism;

The supremacy of the civil over the military authority;

Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened;

Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of the person, under the protection of the *habeas corpus*, and trial by juries impartially selected.

If any have wandered from these principles in moments of error or of alarm, let them hasten while the forms of our beloved Republic yet remain, to retrace their steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety.

☞ The N. Y. *Tribune* contains the following direct fire at the Administration. Eager office-seekers will please take notice:

"An applicant for office under the Federal Administration, not yet having received the appointment he desires, now proposes to go to Washington and establish himself as a correspondent of Judge Magrath, Beauregard and Jeff. Davis. By this means he thinks he can shorten the delay in making out his commission, or perhaps get a much better place than he has asked for."

Another Nut for our Foreign Population.—The Boston Transcript of Wednesday, says that on Tuesday last more than fifty men, mechanics and laborers, were discharged from the Charleston Navy Yard, because they were foreigners! and their places filled by natives. Among those removed were several who had taken out their first naturalization papers. The discharged men, however, have one privilege, to wit, they may enter the army, and no questions will be asked.

☞ Gen. Pillow's famous Chain Bridge which was stretched across the Mississippi upon buoys to blockede the river against an invading force, has been torn away by the logs and drifted wood, and $30,000 invested in this splendid military engine was lost to the State of Tennessee. Pillow's military exploits are very original, but do not seem to work well in practice.

☞ "Pappy, can't I go to the zoological rooms to see the canomile fight the rhinocorous cow?"

"Sartin, my son—but don't get your trousers torn. Strange, my dear, what a taste that boy has got for natural history, isn't it? No longer than yesterday he had eight pair of tom cats hanging by their tails from the clothes line."

☞ A rough individual, whose knowledge of classical language was not quite complete, has been sick, and on recovery was told by his doctor that he might have a little animal food. "No, sir, I took your gruel easy enough, but hang me if I can go your hay and oats."

☞ An old maid who has her eye a little sideways on matrimony, says "the curse of war is, that it will make so many widows, who will be fierce to get married, and, know how to do it, that modest old maids will stand no chance at all."

☞ Anatomists say that a man changes every seven years. "Therefore," says the inimitable Jones, "my tailor should be reminded me of the 'little bill' I contracted in 1854—I aint the man."

☞ Richmond is one hundred and thirty miles, by railroad, from Washington.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever,
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 1861.

Democratic County Committee.

THE Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county will meet at the house of CHARLES WILD, in Gettysburg, *on Saturday, the 24th day of August instant*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of fixing days for the holding of the Delegate Elections and the County Convention, and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every member is urged to be present.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, *Chairman.*

☞ The following persons compose the Committee:

Gettysburg, J. Brinkerhoff, H. J. Stable; Freedom, M. McFadden; Straban, Theo. Taughinbaugh; Liberty, F. McIntire; Hamiltonban, Daniel Snyder; Franklin, Benj. Deardorf; Butler, J. Thomas; Menallen, Joseph Wolf; Tyrone, John Eckenrode; Huntingdon, J. B. Miller; Latimore, Jacob Hecht, Sr.; Reading, T. N. Dicks; Hamilton, John Dellone; Berwick bor., Joseph Wolf; Berwick tp., John Miller; Oxford, J. S. Gitt; Conewago, Francis Krichten; Mountpleasant, J. E. Miller; Union, Wm. Bell; Germany, Simon S. Pielop; Mountjoy, S. B. Miller. [July 15, 1861. tm

Another New Dodge.

After Know Nothingism had reached its summit and was rapidly on the down-hill road, the leaders found it necessary to resort to a new dodge. Hence, to avoid the responsibility for the odium which attached to the midnight organization, they adopted, here in Pennsylvania, a new name—that of the "People's Party."

After sailing along thus, a year or two, it was found that in order to satisfy New England and the Northwest, a square-up anti-slavery position must be taken—which was done, under the name of "Republican."—As such they nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, upon a platform of hostility to the equality of the States in their rights in the Territories, and, in an evil hour, that nomination was successful—though not by a majority of the votes of the people. Almost maddened with joy at their good luck, Republicans boasted loudly that their principles were now endorsed, and would be established through all time.

But what do we see to-day? That party, after but a few months of power, is already terror-stricken at the responsibility resting upon its shoulders, and to avoid its crushing effect, which awaits them in a terrible defeat, Republican leaders are positively *begging* of Democrats—of "locofocos," as they used to name them—to unite with *them* in county nominations, under the "catching" title of "Union." Like Know Nothingism, the Republican party is AFRAID to be called up to face its misdeeds—AFRAID to submit its record to the judgment of the people at the ballot-box—AFRAID to continue the issue upon which their candidate reached the Presidency;—thus virtually acknowledging that the Republican party is founded upon wrong principles, and, by implication, that the Democratic party is right.

This new name dodge will deceive no reflecting man. A change of name will not change the character of its leaders. They will still stick to their old hobby—the negro;—but, the people having sickened of it and the terrible consequences it has brought upon the country, they, the Republican leaders, are forced to the adoption of a new cognomen in order to reach the end they have so long had in view.

The people are waking up, however, to the true state of the case. The promised blessings which were to flow from Lincoln's administration have failed to appear—instead, we have civil war, prostration in business, the hardest kind of "hard times." If the Republican leaders think they can stand on this record, let them submit it to the people, by making straight-out Republican nominations. The Democrats will make theirs, as usual. Let us have a manly contest—no petty trickery—and then the people will either endorse the Republican party, or they will decide that the country must again be governed by that party which has so long preserved it, peacably and prosperously—the old and always national Democracy.

New York and Ohio.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of New York was held at Albany on Wednesday last, when a proposition was received from the Republican State Committee for a union convention of the two parties. The proposal was rejected.

The Convention, while holding that the war should be vigorously prosecuted, regarded it as the duty of the federal government to hold out terms of peace and accommodation to the dissevered States, assuring them of all their rights under the Constitution.

The State Convention will be held at Syracuse on the 4th of September.

Subsequently the sub-committee of the Republican State Committee called a State convention to meet at Syracuse, September 11th.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio on Wednesday, nominated H. J. Jewett for Governor, and J. Scott Harrison for Lieut. Governor. A proposition from the Republican State Committee for a "Union" ticket was promptly rejected. A series of resolutions were adopted. The third recommends to the Legislatures of the several States to hold a National Convention for the purpose of settling the present difficulties, and restoring peace, and preserving the Union—The sixth resolution condemns the President for his late attempt to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

The Democrats of New York and Ohio are too wide awake to be caught in the Republican "no party" trap—and so they will prove to be everywhere else.

Party Issues and the Union.

Before the commencement of this war a very large proportion, perhaps the majority of the Northern people, entertained the conviction that the Union could not be maintained by force. Democrats were not alone in this opinion. Many of the leading Republican organs openly declared that war would not bring back the seceded States. The magnitude of the undertaking impressed most minds with its impracticability. As for the Democratic party, it was almost unanimous in deprecating the use of force on the part of the Federal Government. There was no more bold and outspoken enemy of coercion in the country than Mr. Douglas, whose last speech in the Senate was a powerful argument against the use of force as the means of perpetuating the Union. Mr. Lincoln in his Inaugural address expressed the opinion that force would not hold the seceded States. While his oath of office imposed upon him certain obligations from which he could not shrink, his Inaugural address, taken in connection with his late message to Congress, shows that the original programme of the Administration contemplated nothing more than to maintain the visible symbols of Federal possession at Sumter and Pickens; to attempt the collection of revenue in Southern ports from shipboard or by means of a rigorous blockade, and to trust to the future for some means of preserving the Union. Certainly neither the Administration or the people contemplated the raising of an army of 500,000 men to march South and subdue secession in its strongholds.

The events which changed the policy of the Administration are already familiar to the country. The Democratic party unanimously favored a settlement by peaceful means while that was still possible—and when the country was rapidly hurried into war by the precipitancy of hot blood, that party with equal unanimity rallied to the defence of the Government. They took this step because it was a solemn duty.—Educated to revere the Constitution, obey the laws and respect the Government, Democrats did not allow their dislike of the principles of the party in power to interfere with duty to the Government. But at the same time they did not cast away their cherished principles—nor did they forget that every plan for a peaceful settlement of our national troubles had been thwarted by the party in power. In short, Democrats, by supporting the Government administered by Republicans, did not thereby become Republicans, or cease to entertain solemn convictions of the destructive and revolutionary tendencies of that party. Here is precisely where many Republicans have fallen into a great error.—They seem to regard the Government and the Republican party as one and the same thing, and the man who opposes the latter as disloyal to the former. The Government is one thing—the Republican party another. Democrats mean to insist upon the distinction. While they will never fail to perform their duties as citizens, they will never cease to war upon the dominant party until it is swept from power. That party must answer at the bar of public opinion for its acts. The cry of treason and traitor will not deter Democrats from the exercise of their undoubted privilege of examining the conduct of our rulers, and of condemning that conduct when demanding condemnation. Democrats know their rights as citizens, and mean to maintain them, though government parasites and pensioners bellow treason until they are hoarse.

There are indications of a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to screen their misdeeds from public scrutiny by abandoning their party organization and losing their identity in a great Union party. Let them disavow Republicanism if they please, and thereby acknowledge that its baneful race has run—but it cannot be perpetuated by the old trick of a fresh baptism. Its leaders would not resort to this expedient if it could stand alone. They know its weakness, and wish to cover it up. The *North American* exclaims:—"The test of adherence to the Union is the only test the public should require in any partizan sense." Adherence to the Union cannot be made a *partizan* test, except perhaps in the case of those men who set the Chicago platform above the Constitution and the Union, and declared that it was better worth preserving than a hundred Unions. Democrats who have at all times and under all circumstances adhered to the Union need no such test applied to them. It may answer for men of Union-sliding propensities. But Democrats insist upon a platform comprehending the Union, the Constitution, the laws, an economical government, responsibility of rulers to the people, and a direct issue with the party in power. Talk of fidelity to the Union as the only partizan test! Has the Administration acted upon this principle? Did the Republicans of Philadelphia act upon it when they nominated Mr. Charles O'Neill for Congress? Are not Democrats daily pronounced traitors by the Republican press because they insist upon the Constitution as the supreme law of the land?—In fact, the party in power has forced the Democratic party into the position of self-vindication. The premonitions of defeat and the desire to avoid the coming retribution have alone induced the Republican leaders to suggest the avoidance of party issues.—*Patriot & Union.*

"No Party."

"William O'Brien has been removed from the position of marker in the Custom House of New York, and Robert Vosburg, a negro, appointed in his place."

We clip the above from the *Pine and Palm*, an abolition paper, published in Boston and New York simultaneously. It is put forth in that sheet with a gusto, as showing the advance of "liberal principles" in the government, when white men can be turned out of public employment to make room for negroes. Inasmuch as the announcement comes from the other side, we suppose we may take it for truth—it is not "a secession lie," as our opposition friends are dubbing everything that don't suit them.

General Cadwallader.—It is stated apparently upon authority from Washington, that the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress have unanimously requested the President to assign Gen. Cadwallader to a command in accordance with his rank and abilities as an officer.

No Sunday Fighting.—A committee of clergymen of Springfield, Ohio, was appointed at a prayer meeting, the other day, to draw up a protest against attacks being made by the federal troops on Sunday.

Revival of the Pet Bank System.

By a recent act of Congress the Independent Treasury System, under the operations of which the public money has been preserved from possibilty of loss, is effectually repealed; and the Pet Bank system, as it was called, which preceded it, revived.

As remarked by the Albany *Argus*, the money to be raised by loan—three hundred millions, to which three hundred millions more must be added—will be deposited in Banks to be selected by the Cabinet officers. The Banks are to be solvent—when the money is deposited with them. If they turn out insolvent afterwards, it is nobody's fault, but one of the fortunes of war.

The Banks that most need and least deserve those deposits will be those most clamorous for them.

This system is not a new or untried one. The American people have seen its workings. A bank receives a large deposit from Government, and enlarges its risks, by discounting more freely to its customers. When the Government calls for its money, it has to recall these discounts. Hence a perpetual recurrence of commercial pressures. Generally the banks fail and so wipe out the account; and as there is no survivorship of responsibility as in individual stockholders, that ends it.

This is no imaginary danger. It is almost a certainty. Are the Northwestern Banks safe depositories of the public moneys? Are those of the Atlantic ports, sealed by the embargo and tariff, and filled with the paper of broken merchants?

Let us not deceive ourselves as to the effect of this measure. The loans raised in the name of the Nation, to save it at this crisis, are to go into the hands of favorite bankers, and to be lost there. They will reach the soldier, as his food and his clothes reach him, decimated in quantity, or in the depreciated and perishable paper currency of broken banks.

The Republicans Uneasy.

In the *sure* Republican counties—Beaver, Erie, and others—the Republicans have made or are about making nominations of their own. This is done to secure the "whole loaf." But in Democratic counties, as well as in those in which they fear a heavy revulsion against the principles of their party, Republicans advocate "union" tickets, and in their anxiety to accomplish their humbug purpose, beg most beseechingly of Democrats to go in with them.—But Democrats, being made of better stuff, are not so easily "caught." They see that the Republicans are scared, and will leave them to get out of their difficulties as best they can. They are under no obligations to the Republicans, having received nothing but abuse, and denunciation at their hands. The Democrats stand now, where they have always stood, upon high national principles, and they will continue to stand there. A few, for reasons which may be satisfactory to themselves, may stray off into Republican (exhausted) pastures, but for every one that is *lost* two will be gained to the Democracy. The people have been brought to *reflect*, upon their own best interests. The Republican leaders know this, and hence are "shaking in their shoes." But there is no help for them. They stand condemned, whilst the Democracy are hopeful, and will not only preserve, but strengthen their position in every county. In many of the counties they have already nominated tickets, and in nearly or all the rest preparations are making to do so.—Republicans may change their name as often as they please—the Democrats will go on in their old constitutional path, assured that never was there more need for the preservation of their organization than now. Republican leaders may tax their wits to the utmost to still further delude the people, but their fate is sealed—"the handwriting is on the wall."

Abolition Partisanship.

The excesses of partizanship in the abolition leaders of Massachusetts are beginning to revolt the public mind of that State. The Boston Herald has been an out-and-out war paper until now, and still it stands by the government; but it says in language worth heeding everywhere:

It has been our aim to sustain the government against those in opposition to it, and we shall continue to do so in the future.—At the same time the Herald will oppose all attempts to make this an abolition war, or to foist upon the country the dogmas of Sumner, Wilson, and Andrew. These men have done mischief enough. The war should be brought to as speedy a termination as possible, having a due regard to our national honor. *We believe this can only be done by an abandonment of the North of the strong anti-slavery sentiments promulgated by the men above mentioned.* From this time we oppose John A. Andrew and those at the State House who carry their political prejudices into all of their actions and refuse to listen to the advice of men who are not Republicans. If this is the opening gun of the campaign, it will make sad havoc with those who have provoked the attack.

An Ohio M. C. in the Flight.

Mr. Riddle, a Republican member of Congress from Ohio, writes a letter to the Cleveland Leader concerning his experience at the battle at Bull Run, from which we make the following extract:

"Well, the further they (the soldiers) ran, the more frightened they grew, and *although we moved on as rapidly as we could*, the fugitives passed us by scores.

The heat was awful, although now about 6; the men were exhausted; their mouths gaped, their lips cracked and blackened with the powder of the cartridges they had bitten off in the battle; their eyes starting in frenzy—no mortal ever saw such a mass of ghastly wretches.

As we passed the poor, demented, exhausted wretches, who could not climb into the high, close baggage wagons, they made frantic efforts to get on to and into *our carriage*. They grasped it everywhere, and got on to it, and into it, and over it, and implored us every way to take them on. We had to be rough with them. At first they loaded us down almost to a stand still, and we had to push them off and throw them out. Finally Brown and I, with a pistol each, kept them out, although one poor devil got in in spite of us, and we lugged the coward two miles. I finally opened the door and he was tumbled out.

Gone Up.—The Cosmopolitan Art Association has succumbed to the pressure of the times, and they have discontinued all their publications.—Those who drew pictures in the late distribution will get them, minus the frames. Some of the Yankee subscribers are very indignant at the swindle, and propose holding the agents responsible for the money they paid for the publications.

☞ The Hon. Robert Toombs has been appointed Brigadier General in the C. S. army, and will take the field immediatly.

CONGRESS.

On Saturday week, in the Senate, Mr. Kennedy presented a respectful but earnest protest from the Legislature of Maryland, against the unwarrantable arrest of Ross Winans and others, citizens of Maryland. After a long discussion, on the right of petition, the memorial was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. King, of N. Y., submitted a resolution that the Secretary of War be empowered to pay the troops monthly when practicable, expressing a desire not to trammel the action of the Department by the intervention of any law. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the Senate took up the House resolution fixing the time of adjournment.

Mr. Simmons moved that it be so amended as to enable both Houses to adjourn at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, August 6th. Agreed to.

In the House, Mr. Allen moved to take up the Senate resolution providing that a joint committee of both branches of Congress shall call on the President and request him to set apart a day for public humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed with solemn religious ceremonies, and fervent supplications for the success of our arms and the restoration of peace.

Mr. Lovejoy moved to amend the bill by adding, "and by reading the 58th chapter of Isaiah."

Mr. Vallandigham suggested the sermon on the Mount.

The original resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bingham, from the judiciary committee, reported back, with his amendment, the bill to sieze and confiscate all property employed for insurrectionary purposes.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the bill on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays on his motion. Yeas 47, nays 66. So the House refused to lay the bill on the table.

The House here concurred in the Senate joint resolution to adjourn on Tuesday next.

Mr. Bingham's amendment was then concurred in.

The question coming up on the passage of the bill, Mr. Burnett demanded the yeas and nays. Agreed to; yeas 80, nays 48. So the bill was passed.

The Speaker here laid before the House a message from the President in answer to a resolution adopted by the House on Wednesday, calling on him for information in reference to the capture of the Hon. Alfred Ely. The President replies that he is in possession of no facts, save a telegraphic dispatch announcing Mr. Ely's capture and confinement.

On Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Trumbull presented the petition of a number of citizens of Chicago, Ill., asking that the war be prosecuted with all possible vigor, and that no discrimination in favor of birth-place be hereafter acquired in the enlistment of volunteers. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Trumbull moved that the Senate proceed to consider the House amendment to the bill to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes.

The House amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Breckinridge presented twelve memorials from more than six hundred citizens of Niagara county, N. Y., deprecating the war, and asking that amendments be proposed to the constitution, or a call be issued for a national convention, in order that some arrangements might be made which would cause a cessation of hostilities.

Mr. Breckinridge also presented a letter in connection with the memorial, stating that a similar petition was now being signed, and which already contained as many names as that which he had just presented. Laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill legalizing the act of the President in calling out the volunteers.

Mr. Pearce objected to its consideration, and afterwards withdrew the objection.

Mr. Saulsbury renewed the objection, and was then prevailed upon to withdraw it, when

Mr. Powell renewed the objection.

Mr. Wilson now moved to take up the bill to increase the pay of volunteers, and moved to amend it by adding the bill last offered.

The bill was read, when

Mr. Breckinridge rose in his seat smiling, and remarked that the bill sounded very much like the joint resolution No. 1, but he could not help noticing that some important features of the resolution were left out.

Mr. Wilson, (interrupting.)—If the Senator will allow a vote on this bill now, I will endeavor to afford him an opportunity to vote upon the entire resolution.

Mr. Powell, who had called for the yeas and nays, now withdrew them, and the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. Vallandigham introduced a joint resolution referring to a convention of the States to amend the constitution. On his motion it was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House passed the Senate bill creating a metropolitan police system for the District of Columbia, and to establish a police therefor.—It was not even read.

Mr. Calvert offered a preamble setting forth that while it is the duty of Congress by proper legislation to strengthen the hands of the government, to maintain the supremacy of the laws, it is no less their duty to examine into the original causes of dissension, and apply such remedies as may restore peace, and concluding with a resolution that a joint committee be appointed, consisting of nine members of the House and four of the Senate, to consider and report such amendments to the constitution to restore confidence and insure the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Lovejoy moved that the resolution be tabled and the House voted to do so. Yeas 72, nays 39.

Mr. May introduced a preamble concluding with a resolution setting forth that the Republican party have achieved their success on a sectional and social issue, and is responsible for the present national misfortunes; that the uncompromising spirit of that party prevented compromise when the same was practicable; and that it is impossible by force of arms to subjugate the seceded States, which are united to a man in defense of their sacred rights against the most cruel and merciless usuages, &c.; and in view of all the public calamities, recognizing the necessity which controls human affairs, it becomes the duty of Congress to provide for the appointment of commissioners to procure an armistice to preserve peace at all events, and directed so to compromise as to preserve the Union, if possible, and if this cannot be done, to provide for the peaceful separation of those States which have seceded and others which may hereafter secede.

Messrs. Bingham and Lovejoy severally objected to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. May moved a suspension of the rules, but the motion was disagreed to.

Mr. Diven offered a resolution, as follows:—That, as rebels are now in arms against this government, all suggestions or resolutions looking to a compromise with the traitors are either cowardly or treasonable.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, said the resolution assailed the motives of representatives.

Mr. Diven moved to suspend the rules, and demanded tellers—yeas 56, nays 36. So, two-thirds not voting, the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Vallandigham asked leave to present a number of petitions from several States asking for a peaceful adjustment of the present national difficulties. He explained, as his reason for desiring to present them in open House, that the Congressional Globe did not contain the record of petitions presented under the rule.

Mr. Blake objected, when

Mr. Vallandigham asked what had become of the right of petition?

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, offered a resolution to the effect that whenever the people of the disloyal States shall lay down their arms the war ought to cease, and that, in the judgment of this House, it is no part nor object of the operations on the part of the United States to interfere with the institution of slavery.

Mr. McKnight asked if the resolution was not substantially the same as the one offered a few days since by Mr. Crittenden.

The Speaker decided that all debate on the subject was out of order.

Mr. Kellogg, from the committee on judiciary, reported a bill fixing the number of members of Congress at 239. Passed.

Mr. Cox offered the following:

Resolved, That the member from New York who endeavored to introduce a resolution denouncing over forty members of this House, who voted for propositions to adjust our national difficulties, "as cowards and traitors," deserves the censure of this House and all good patriots—for the falsehood, arrogance and insult to his peers, contained in his unparliamentary resolution.

Mr. Colfax would remind the gentleman from Ohio that Mr. Diven was not now in his seat.

Mr. Cox said he wished his resolution to accompany the resolution of the gentleman from New York. The motion was lost.

Mr. Stevens reported the Senate bill to increase the pay of volunteers, and approving all the acts of the President under his proclamation calling out the volunteers.

Mr. Vallandigham said he would not object to the bill if gentlemen would grant the yeas and nays on a separate vote legalizing the President's acts. Agreed to by Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Vallandigham then moved to strike out the second section of the bill authorizing and legalizing the acts of the President.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky., asked to be excused from voting. He did not approve of all the measures and acts of the President, though there were some that he would vote for.

The House refused to excuse him, and pending the call of the roll on the vote to strike out, he left the hall.

On Mr. Vallandigham's motion to strike out the second section, the yeas were 19 and the nays 74.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, when it passed unaltered in the form in which it came from the Senate.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Trumbull moved to take up the bill 104 to punish certain crimes against the United States. Agreed to.

The chair stated that the resolution legalizing the acts of the President was now in order, and ordered the Secretary to call the roll.

Mr. Klug, of New York, said that one point of the resolution, the institution of the blockade, involved a point of international law concerning the rights of neutrals, and he was in favor of further consideration before the resolution be put upon its passage.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., said he was willing to amend the resolution to suit the views of the other side by striking out the words "set on foot a blockade," and inserting "close the ports," and strike out the words "as though done by a previous Congress." He said the resolution was important and should pass.

Mr. Breckinridge said the resolution was well known to all the Senators; that it was one of the first measures of the session—had been open to amendment and debate for weeks: in fact, it was the pet measure of the majority of the Senators, who had, through its medium, sent forth outbursts of their patriotism(?). They are, he said, just in the shape in which we desire to record our votes upon them. Such was the desire some time ago to obtain a vote upon them that it was with difficulty that a Senator on this side, in the name of the constitution, could obtain leave to speak upon it. Senators' ardor has now cooled. The resolution is well known to the country; if we are to vote upon it at all, let us either vote it down or pass it.

Mr. Polk referred that the resolution was up the first day of the session. He said the country were anxiously looking for a vote.—The resolution is not now amendable, and he hoped the Senate would proceed to vote.

Mr. Fessenden said that his side of the body (Republican) was not ready to vote on the resolution, but it was not through fear of the members on the opposite side or by conversion through argument. That the only question with him was whether the points contained in the resolution were of any practical utility.—He believed they were not. He said that from the first he thought the resolution ought to have been amended in its phraseology. He did not attach importance enough to the resolution to give himself any trouble about its passage. There was, he said, no use of a vote.—It is too late now to get it through the House; but if a vote was to be taken he should vote for the resolution.

Mr. Fessenden continued. We did not listen to the speeches of the other side expecting to learn something which would cause a change of sentiment. We listened attentively to the honorable Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Breckinridge) because we wished to hear his eloquent arguments. That Senator always says a good deal, and all that he does say is good. We, on this side, argued all we had to argue.

Mr. Breckinridge—If the Senator from Maine will allow me, I would state that I have not yet heard any attempt to argue by the gentlemen of the other side.

Mr. Dixon asked leave to introduce a bill.

Mr. Wilson objected. He wanted a vote.

Mr. Trumbull made some remarks, the substance of which was that the resolution was not a party measure, as he looked at the matter. That a vote was being urged, but he did not want to vote now; if it was insisted on he would vote against the bill. The bill, he said, would not pass without first being considered.

Mr. Foster obtained unanimous consent to move that the following be taken up, which was passed:

Resolved, That all business before the Senate at the close of this session shall be postponed till the next session, and then proceeded with as though there had been no adjournment.

On motion of Mr. King, the Senate went into executive session.

At three minutes to twelve o'clock the doors were again opened. At one minute to twelve o'clock several messages in writing were received from the President of the United States, when, upon motion of Mr. Doolittle, the Senate went into executive session, where they remained half an hour, a joint resolution having passed to prolong the session that length of time, and at half past twelve the Senate adjourned.

The House passed the Senate bill to increase the pay of the regular army and volunteers.

The House next disposed of several matters of no public importance.

Mr. Wickliffe announced the triumph of the Union in Kentucky, which was received with warm applause.

Mr. Kellogg then reported that the President had no further communication to make to Congress.

The Speaker said, "the hour for the adjournment having arrived, I therefore declare this House adjourned *sine die*."

The members then separated, all in evident good humor.

The New Party Dodge---Stand by the Old Flag.

We observe that an effort is being made in different quarters in this State to organize a new party, under the name of the "Union party." The leaders in this movement are either the avowed and bitter enemies of the Democratic party, or its secret foes, who have for years past been engaged in the work of disorganization. We warn Democrats against being misled by this scheme of the Republican leaders to escape responsibility for their misdeeds, and to perpetuate the disastrous rule of the party now in power. It is not surprising that they should endeavor to conceal their transgressions under the regalia of a new organization; for that would be characteristic of a party which changes its name and its principles periodically—but we shall be surprised if Democrats are duped by the machinations of their wily enemies.

If the Republican party and the Chicago platform had not become odious to the people we would hear nothing of the organization of a new party. That is leaders have become satisfied that its short, brilliant and fatal career is already run affords gratifying evidence of a great reaction in public sentiment. That they are ready and anxious to abandon it, shows their settled conviction that it can never carry another election. Will Democrats help them to repair its shattered fortunes?

The last and only hope of the country is in the maintenance of the Democratic organization. Bitter experience has already sickened the people of Republican domination. That party has been in power four short months, and within that period our national prosperity has been destroyed, business has been paralyzed, civil war rages, the incompetency of our rulers has caused the humiliating defeat of the Federal army, and the future presents the terrile prospect of fruitless war, crushing taxation, and the utter prostration of every industrial pursuit which renders a people prosperous and happy. Such are the consequences of the triumph of a party that refused to comprehend the whole country, and insisted upon forcing narrow sectional issues into the Administration of the General Government. The evils which it contributed to bring upon the country are aggravated by the dishonesty of its leaders, who divert a large share of the money, wrung from the people for the maintenance of the Government, into their own private pockets. Blundering and plundering is the order of the day. Disaster in the field and corruption among the rulers are the visible fruits of the administration of a party that promised peace and prosperity to the country.

Democrats are now asked to rescue the Republican party from the swift destruction to which it is rushing, and to contribute to its perpetuity by uniting with its leaders in the formation of a new party, based upon pretended devotion to the Union. They will catch at no such glittering device. The Democratic party has been sneered at as a "Union-saving" organization, and it will wear the epithet, intended as a reproach, as a badge of honor. Let the salvation of the Union be henceforward, as heretofore, its cardinal principle. At the call of the Government, Democrats entered the ranks of the army in the proportion of two to one of their opponents to aid in the prosecution of a war which they had no hand in inaugurating, and which they strove by all peaceful means to avert. And how have they been requited for their loyalty to the Government? By insult and derision—by denunciation as secessionists and traitors—by studied exclusion from public positions. Let them now encourage this scheme to save the Republican party from the responsibility of its transgressions, by co-operating in the formation of a new party, and they will discover that they are used to cover up the defections of wily and artful enemies, and to impart a fresh lease of power to the authors of our troubles.

No—the Democratic party must make a decided stand for the Constitution, the Union and the laws. Unless this is done the very foundations of public liberty will be undermined, and power be wrested from the people and vested absolutely in our rulers, who may go on blundering and plundering until misgovernment and despotism shall have accomplished the total destruction of our constitutional form of government. When the laws are openly disregarded, the Constitution boldly trampled upon, freedom of speech and the press assailed, Senators and Representatives threatened and denounced in Congress because they dare to protest against these usurpations of power; when a consolidated government is adjudicated by the President and Cabinet Ministers; when to stand up for the Constitution and the inalienable rights of the States and the people is to be a traitor, it is time to inquire, where are we drifting?—time for the Democratic party to take a firm and decided stand in defence of constitutional liberty.

We utter what we know to be the prevailing sentiment among the Democrats of Pennsylvania when we counsel them to stand by their organization in a spirit of patriotic devotion to the Constitution and the Union. Let a clear, distinct, unmistakable issue be made against the usurpations, the blundrings and plunderings of the party in power. Show our rulers that while Democrats will sustain the Government they will not endorse its misdeeds and its corruption. Let the despised "Union-savers" rally to the defence of the Constitution, nominate candidates for the Legislature, and the people are ready to come to their support.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ Congress has passed an act adding four dollars per month to the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the volunteers. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved to reduce the proposed increase to two dollars per month. He remarked that the expenses of the Government were at the rate of *a million and a quarter per day*—and he could not see where the money was to come from. It might have been deducted from the salaries of members of Congress, Postmasters, Government officials, and from the stealings of contracts, without any damage to the public service.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ Gen. McClellan has orderd that the troops under his command shall be drilled once each week by the sound of the trumpet. The men now know nothing of the trumpet drill.

☞ Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, late Attorney General and Secretary of State of the United States, having resumed his practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and of the U. S., has fixed upon York, Pa., as his residence.

☞ The Republican State Convention of Maine on Monday, re-nominated Mr. Washburne for Governor. Republicanism expects to stand on its own legs up there awhile yet.

The Direct Tax Bill.

A copy of the direct tax bill passed by Congress, and said to be official, is published in the New York Express, and differs very materially from the one going the rounds of the press. It appears that the proposed tax on watches and carriages, and an excise upon domestic liquors contained in the original bill, were stricken out by the committee of conference of the two houses.—The bill as passed, taxes the incomes of residents of the United States, where said incomes are over $800, *three per cent.*, and the incomes of non-residents, when over $800 and accruing from property, &c., owned in the United States, *five per cent.* The total levy of $20,000,000 is upon real property and incomes. The quota to be paid by Pennsylvania is $1,946,719.

Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the bill declare the mode of appointing assessors and collectors, and their duties. The Secretary of the Treasury will divide the States, Territories and District of Columbia into convenient districts, and appoint an assessor and collector, who must be freeholders and residents in each district. They must give suitable bonds and take oath to execute their offices faithfully. Their appointment is to take place before the second Tuesday of February, 1862.

Sections 13, 14 and 15 enact that the direct tax laid by the act is to be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling houses, which several articles subject to taxation shall be enumerated and valued by the respective assessors at the rate each of them is worth in money on the 1st day of April, 1862: Provided, however, that all property of whatever kind coming within any of the foregoing descriptions, and belonging to the United States or any State, or permanently or specially exempted from taxation by the laws of the State wherein the same may be situated at the time of the passage of this act, together with such property belonging to any individual who actually resides therein, shall be worth the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be exempted from the aforesaid enumeration and valuation, and from the direct tax afore-aid. And provided further, that in making such assessment, due regard shall be had to any valuation that may have been made under the authority of the State or Territory at any period nearest to said 1st day of April.

Section 16 declares that any one furnishing a fraudulent list of property shall be fined a sum not exceeding $500 with costs.

Section 52 provides that from and after the first day of January next there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon the annual income of every person residing in the United States, wether such income is derived from any kind of property, or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, if such annual income exceeds the sum of eight hundred dollars, a tax of three per centum on the amount of such excess of such income above eight hundred dollars; provided that upon such portion of said income as shall be derived from interest upon treasury notes or other securities of the United States there shall be levied, collected and paid a tax of 2½ per centum. Upon the income, rents or dividends, accruing upon any property, securities, or stocks owned in the United States by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a tax of five per centum, excepting that portion of said income derived from interest on treasury notes and other securities of the government of the United States, which shall pay one and one-half per centum. The tax herein provided shall be assessed upon the annual income of the persons herein named for the year next preceding the time for assessing said taxes to wit: the year next preceding the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two; and the said taxes when so assessed and made public, shall become a lien on the property or other sources of said income for the amount of the same with the interest and other expenses of collection until paid. Provided that all local taxes assessed upon this property from which the income is derived shall be first deducted.

An Engagement in Missouri.

The Associate Press telegraphs an engagement at Dug Springs, in Missouri, between Gen. Lyon's forces and the Confederates. The despatch states that a scouting party of cavalry was sent out by Gen. Lyon, and seeing a regiment of infantry coming along the road they charged, killing thirty of the Confederates and wounding forty.

On approaching Curren, Gen. Lyon advanced upon some three thousand Confederates, who retreated. It was not known whether any of the enemy were killed.—Gen. Lyon did not lose a man, but made several prisoners.

Gen. Lyon then retired to Springfield, fearing that, as most of the Confederates were mounted, they might by a rapid movement flank him and take Springfield. There may be some heavy engagements in Missouri before long.

Things are comparatively quiet on the upper and lower Potomac.

☞ It is said that Charles Sumner, the Senator from Massachusetts, wrote a letter to the District Attorney at Boston, a few days before the defeat of the Federal forces at Bull Run, in which he stated that he had seen the President, and after great exertion had obtained from him a promise that he, the President, would give positive orders to Lieut. General Scott to make an immediate attack upon the position of the rebel forces.—*Patriot & Union.*

From the Baltimore American.

Stories of Barbarous Treatment Contradicted.—We are gratified at the opportunity afforded of contradicting the rumors of barbarous treatment by the Confederates of Government soldiers after the battle. From troops passing through here, and particularly from the members of the Michigan regiments, who have a large number of wounded with them, we learn that every attention was paid to the wounded which the most humane could have desired; one soldier affirming that when he called upon the man who had shot him down for some water, the confederate supplied him from his own canteen.

We repeat that we are glad to learn this, for, revolting as the character of this contest is to every American feeling, it is agreeable to learn that needless barbarities have not accompanied the terrible slaughter at Manassas, as at first charged; and it is to be hoped that the same regard to the dictates of humanity will be observed everywhere.

If the press of either section were half as eager to say those things which are calculated to soften the feelings of the two sections toward each other, as it is to parade sensation paragraphs and to deal in the horrible, a vast deal of evil might be prevented. Let every humane act of either side be chronicled, then, if only for the honor of the combatants as Americans.

☞ Bills appropriating $275,000,000 were passed through both Houses during the special session of Congress which closed on Tuesday.

Fishing by Lightning.—One day last week the lightning struck the dam at Byron Smith's grist mill at South Hadley, Mass., and glancing off, was diffused over the pond. Soon after, the fish that had been stunned rose to the surface of the water, and large pickerel, suckers, shiners, and other fish, were taken by hand in large quantities.

Local Items.

PERSONAL.—We need money badly, and it will be a very great relief to us if our friends and patrons will furnish us with a little of the "needful" without delay. If they cannot pay all, let them at least give us a *part of* that to which we are justly entitled, in order to relieve us from our embarrassments. We think we have been very indulgent, and therefore hope to meet with a ready response to what we conceive to be a reasonable request. Persons at a distance can remit by mail, at our risk. Come, friends, give us a lift without longer delay. We must have money to keep the wheels of the old COMPILER in motion.

☞THE AUGUST COURT will be held next week. Such as may not come to town themselves can send money to the printer by neighbors who will come. DON'T NEGLECT IT, FRIENDS!

DEATH OF CAPT. H. GATES MYERS.—Died, on the 7th inst., at Hagerstown, Md., Capt. H. GATES MYERS, of Hanover, aged 30 years 5 months and 11 days. The deceased entered the three months' service of the Government as Captain of the "Marion Rifles," of Hanover. His health was unusually good throughout the encampments at York and Chambersburg, and on the march until the army crossed the Potomac. He reached Martinsburg with his regiment, but was there taken with bilious fever. He was soon after removed to the residence of a friend near Hagerstown, where he breathed his last on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst. He leaves an amiable wife and two interesting children, with many relatives and friends, to mourn his early death. He was the son of Henry Myers, Esq., of New Chester, and brother to H. J. Myers, Esq., the popular member of the Legislature from this county.

Capt. Myers was esteemed and respected by a very large circle of acquaintances; and well he deserved to be, because he proved himself in all things the upright, honorable and high-souled gentleman. In truth it may be said of him,

"None knew him but to love him—
None named him but to praise."

His remains were interred at the Pines Church, near New Chester, on Saturday last, with military honors, the Marion Rifles, Hanover Infantry, and Border Guards, of Hanover, and the Independent Blues and Adams Rifles of Gettysburg, with the Silver Band of the former place, being present—the whole under the command of Gen. Geo. Hay, of York. It was one of the largest assemblages of people ever had at that Church, and one of the most deeply sorrowing. An esteemed gentleman and gallant soldier was being borne to his last resting place, and it was meet that this tribute to his memory should be paid with the respect which characterized the occasion. Peace to his ashes!

ZOUAVES.—A Zouave Company was formed at Fairfield, in this county, on Saturday week, organizing by the election of CHARLES KNOX, late of the Engineer Corps of the New York 12th Reg., S. M., as Captain; EBENEZER McGINLEY 1st Lieut., E. T. RINEHART 2d Lieut., and J. T. SULLIVAN 3rd Lieut. The corps is increasing rapidly in numbers, and will be creditable to that place and vicinity.

REVIEW.—By "General Orders No. 1," issued by Brig. Gen. BUEHLER, and to be found in another column, it will be seen that a Regimental Review of all the troops in the county, will take place here, on Saturday, the 24th inst. Some eight or ten companies are expected.

GETTYSBURG, July 20th, 1861.

The Executive Committee of Adams county auxiliary to the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE, are prepared to send to the country, Children aged from 6 to 16, most of whom are Orphans or half Orphans, and it is the desire of the Committee to send them to good homes among Farmers, &c., in this County.—Persons wishing a Child to adopt or raise as their own, will receive a Circular giving particulars and all desired information upon addressing the chairman, or applying to any members of the undersigned Committee.

Good reference will in all cases be required.
H. L. BAUGHER, D. D., Chairman.

Committee:—Revs. H. L. Baugher, H. G. Finney, Wm. McElwee, J. R. Warner, A. Essick, T. P. Bucher, J. Ziegler, G. Stevenson, C. L. K. Sumwalt; Docts. H. S. Huber, C. A. Horner, R. Horner, A. W. Dorsey, Joel B. Danner, Esq., R. G. McCreary, Esq., D. McConaughy, Esq.

For the Compiler.

EDITOR OF COMPILER:—A communication appeared in the *Star* of July 26th, which for cool impudence and unblushing falsehood is almost unparalleled.

We delayed answering the article for two weeks because we could not determine whether it was proper for a *white man* to notice so scurvy a production.

Now, "Our Flag," allow me to say a word or two to you. By what right do you undertake to censure the conduct of the "Gettysburg Zouaves" for minding their own business? By what right do you undertake to expose their private business meetings? By what right do you stamp those members who determined that the addresses should not be published, as traitors and as having "brains rank and foul with treason," and "hearts beating in unison with the catalines of our government"? By what right do you intimate that the beautiful Flag which the ladies so kindly presented should be taken from them?—Ah! I almost forgot, you do tell us by what right you do these things—because, forsooth, you gave a dollar towards the purchase of the flag. What! my generous friend, do you think that for the paltry sum of one dollar you can purchase the right to malign and blackguard one-half the Zouave corps? You must bid higher. Besides, I do not believe, (and indeed it is currently reported amongst the members of that corps,) that you did not give a dollar—they say they have a tolerably correct idea who you are, and that you are not the individual to do anything of the kind. And they say that even if you did give the dollar you gave it grudgingly and because you could not get out of it—and that you should have it returned to you. Accordingly, I have the pleasure of informing you of a fact, with which I presume you are already acquainted, to wit: that the "Zouaves" are pledged, by resolution, to refund the dollar to you whenever you favor them with your patriotic name.

Moreover, you told a cowardly, ungentlemanly, and wilful *lie*, when you said the ladies who gave them the flag, were indignant at their conduct.

You know, and I know, that you were never, either by word, deed or intimation, authorized to bring them into your low communication and you were less than a gentleman to do so. In conclusion let me inform you, and the public generally, that the corps at their last regular meeting voted you and your communication false, vile, intermeddling and slanderous. I am sorry that as yet I do not feel at liberty to publish the resolutions passed at that meeting—although I have a copy with which I will chastise you at some future time.

Yours, UNION.

LATEST!

WAR NEWS.

The telegraph reports that the town of Hampton, Va., has been destroyed by the Confederates—burning about five hundred houses, and leaving but ten or twelve standing. There were perhaps twenty white people and double that number of negroes remaining in the town, who took flight to Old Point. A flag of truce from Norfolk, with Miss Mayo, a niece of Gen. Scott, on her way from Richmond to New York, states that the Confederates attribute the act to Gen. Butler.

At last accounts, Gen. Lyon was preparing for a vigorous defence of Springfield, Mo., and seemed confident of success in case of an attack. The Confederates were advancing by four different roads.

BARN BURNT.—The large Bank Barn of Mr. MOSES STAMBAUGH, in Tyrone township, was destroyed by lightning on Friday evening last, with his entire crop, wagons, farming utensils, &c. His horses and cattle were saved—several pigs burnt. No insurance. The loss is heavy, a part of which falls upon Mr. PETER HAVERSTOCK, last year's tenant on the farm.

☞A Military Pic Nic, under the auspices of the "Adams Rifles," of this place, was had at Etzler's Spring, on the line of the Gettysburg Railroad, a short distance this side of Hanover, on Saturday last. The "Independent Blues" participated, and the day was agreeably spent. On their way down they marched across to the Pines Church, to participate in the burial of the remains of Capt. H. G. Myers—after which they returned to the Railroad and were taken to the Spring.

☞The People's Party (*alias* Republican) Committee is to meet at Tate's Hotel tomorrow, to transact "business of importance." What will the mountain bring forth? We shall see.

☞Hon. E. McPHERSON has our thanks for a copy of the Patent Office Report (Agricultural) for 1860.

County Conventions.

The Democrats of Cumberland county will nominate their ticket on the 31st of August inst. The Democrats of York county on the 7th of September. The Democrats of Fulton on the 17th of August. The Democrats of Mifflin nominated last week—a good ticket, which they will elect.

From the York Gazette.

A New Party---Union for the Offices.

We have a new party in York county, or at least *a party with a new name*. After three different meetings during the past week, in the borough of York, enough anxious patriots were actually got together to organize and christen the party. H. L. Fisher, Esq., was made chairman and the party was called the "Union" party. We learn these interesting facts from the following notice, handed to us by a good Democrat, who, though *affectionately* invited, *respectfully* declined. He was made a "member" without his knowledge or consent:

Mr ———:

The committee appointed at a Union meeting, held on Saturday evening, (of which you are a member,) to report a call for a Union County Convention, will meet at my office this evening at 7 o'clock, July 30, 1861. Your attendance is respectfully requested. H. L. FISHER, Chairman.

This *new* party is composed of the leaders of the late Republican People's party, with a small sprinkling of men who have at times professed Democracy. These latter have been entirely without influence in the Democratic party for years and have at last consulted their own feelings and the welfare of the party by going over to the opposition. The Democracy have no fault to find with them for leaving the true Union party of the Country, and joining their fortunes with its more honorable, open opponents, who have year after year been repudiated by the voters of the county. All they desire is that no Democrat shall be deceived by this new movement, and inveigled into this new party whose name is the best quality it can boast. Let no Democrat or true Union man be deceived. This "Union" party is nothing more nor less than the old Republican party with a new name. It is but an effort of the opposition to secure a portion of the offices in the Democratic County of York.

The Wonders of the Microscope.—We understand it is through the agency of this marvel viewing instrument that Dr. Ayer has at length succeeded in finding the *paludal miasm* and determining its character. Of its effects we in this section have abundant evidence in the Fever and Ague which it alone produces when absorbed through the lungs into the blood. It has long been held to be a vapor or something in the vapor of water from decayed and decaying vegetation. Under a great magnifying power, the Doctor has found this vapor to contain distinct organisms or living bodies, corresponding precisely with those found in the blood of Ague subjects. They are 13,000 times less than visible to the naked eye, but have distinct character and form. He thinks they are reproductive in decaying matter or in the blood, and hence their long continued life or the remote effects of them in the system. He maintains that they resemble in character the other fermentive poisons, or such as the virus of rabies or of a dead body, &c., all of which are known to reproduce themselves with great rapidity like yeast in moistened flour, so that the slightest quantity impregnates the whole mass. Yeast through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a forest of vegetation which grows, blossoms, and goes to seed in a short time.—Miasm is not so distinctly vegetable but has more the appearance of animal life, although its motions cannot be perfectly distinguished. What the Doctor claims to have settled is that it is an organic substance and he has further found and embodied in his "Ague Cure" what will destroy it.—*Leader, St. Louis, Mo.*

☞Have you a Cough, Cold, pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact have you the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiate archer," Consumption? Know that relief is at hand in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

☞There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the *written* signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

☞The Union men have carried the Legislature of Kentucky, by a handsome majority.

☞Prince Napoleon, now on a pleasure visit to this country, after being lionized at Washington, has gone to Richmond and probably further southward, where he will, no doubt, meet with equal consideration.

☞Capt. S. N. Bailey, of York county, has been elected Lieutenant Colonel of the twelfth Regiment, P. R. C., now stationed at Camp Curtin.

Special Notices.

PIMPLES AND SKIN DISEASES are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and women we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds.—This is very dangerous and should never be practised by persons desirous of good health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions, should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feeble health.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by all people of taste and refinement.
July 22, 1861. 1m

TO DYSPEPTICS.—All who suffer the tortures which this disease inflicts in one form or another of its many phases, can be permanently and speedily cured by using

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The "Weekly Novelette" of Sept. 18, says: Dyspepsia is one of the prevailing diseases of our country. This is owing both to climate and the almost universal habit of eating our meals too rapidly to admit of proper digestion. But in spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease, even when it has become chronic, disappears rapidly by the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, which have been found to prove an infallible remedy.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The following letter is from a well known Clergyman who had suffered excruciatingly for a long time, and who had tried all known remedies and methods of cure without finding relief until the Oxygenated Bitters were called into requisition:

CLINTON, Oneida co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1859.

Gentlemen,—Having used several bottles of your celebrated Oxygenated Bitters for that terrible disease, Dyspepsia, I give you a brief statement of the salutary effects of the medicine. About four years since I found that this fell disease had thoroughly taken hold of me, and fastened its fangs upon the coats of my stomach, tormenting me by day and by night. For a long time previously, I was unaware of the nature of the disease which afflicted me, and the opinions of the physicians left me as much in the dark as ever. After months of intense physical and mental suffering, and trying various remedies, putting myself under water cure treatment, and visiting the South, without receiving any benefit, I commenced, by recommendation of Dr. C. Burrows, of this town, taking the Oxygenated Bitters, and soon found that the intruder was being driven from my system. I now feel like a new man, and, unless from imprudence, I suffer but little from that terrible disease which preyed so long upon me and which robbed me of eighty-five pounds of flesh. I now weigh one hundred and ninety-three pounds, and call myself pretty well, and cheerfully recommend a trial of this remedy to all who are afflicted with any form of Dyspepsia. To my clerical brethren, in particular, I honestly recommend the Oxygenated Bitters as the remedy of all remedies.

Yours, truly, HENRY BOYNTON,
Minister of the Gospel.

☞Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; Solomon Chronister, Hampton; Jacob Fulweiler, Mummasburg; D. E. Hollinger, Abbottstown; M. Stauter, New Oxford; John Miller, Littlestown; and by dealers everywhere.
July 22, 1861. 4w

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.
June 11, '60. 1yeow

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain.—But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakable and satisfactory. More than two million bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion of those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it's a splendid discovery is every where acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared. The only genuine Electric Oil is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the cities, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietors' prices of the agent here. See advertisement.

☞Twenty-five to sixty dollars and expenses per month will be paid by the Erie Sewing Machine Company to their Agents, for selling the Erie Sewing Machine. This is a new Machine, and so simple in its construction that a child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction. It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and they take the premium over the Fifty and One Hundred dollar machines.—The price is but Fifteen Dollars. The Company wish to employ Agents in every county in the United States. Address, for particulars, ERIE SEWING MACHINE Co. R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [Mar. 11, '61. 6m

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Warre of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficien, number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very lagre; also Coal of every kind.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings county,
Oct. 22, 860. 1y New York.

YOUNG Men's Spring styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

H. G. CARR sells Coal Oil Lamps cheaper than any body else in the county.—Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank.

From the Rochester Union.

☞According to all the evidence bearing on the case, of which the confessions of Gen. Scott and Thurlow Weed supply the most authentic and reliable portions, this war is being prosecuted in obedience to the behests of mere partisans and the dictates of "political necessity." Had genuine patriotism and comprehensive statesmanship borne sway in our National Councils, this whole war might have been averted. The country is becoming wearied with disastrous war, waged in the interest of "party necessities;" and as soon as affairs shall assume a more cheerful phase (if ever they do) the NORTHERN PEOPLE should make their power felt, and *their* "interests" respected by the incompetent and fanatical cable who are using this war in comformity to their ideas of their own political and party necessities. The country will not much longer tamely submit to such a scandalous prostitution of political power.

☞It is said that the portly member of Congress, described by Mr. Raymond, as falling from his horse, turning pale, &c., was no other than the redoubtable Senator Gen. Wilson, of Massachusetts. He went to see the battle in Gen. Scott's carriage, but got scared, abandoned it and took to horse. This explains the dispatch saying that the Confederates took a carriage bearing the crest, &c., of Gen. Scott.—*Albany Argus.*

☞We learn that rifle clubs are being formed in many of the villages in the Western part of the province, with excellent prospects of usefulness. A little judicious effort will suffice to bring together and equip a company of riflemen in every village and every township in Upper Canada; and we trust that the effort will be made without delay. There are special reasons for promptitude just now.—*Toronto (Canada) Leader.*

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.	
Superfine Flour	4 50 to 5 00
Rye Flour	3 00
White Wheat	1 00 to 1 10
Red Wheat	80 to 90
Corn	45
Rye	50
Oats	26
Buckwheat	45
Clover Seed	4 00 to 4 25
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 15
Plaser of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.	
Flour	5 00 to 5 25
Wheat	1 05 to 1 37
Rye	55 to 58
Corn	48 to 58
Oats	28 to 36
Clover Seed	4 50 to 4 75
Timothy Seed	2 50 to 2 75
Beef Cattle, per hund.	6 00 to 8 00
Hogs, per hund.	5 50 to 6 00
Hay	12 00 to 15 00
Whiskey	17 to 18
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00
HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.	
Flour, from wagons	4 75
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	75 to 1 00
Rye	50
Corn	42
Oats	28
Clover Seed	4 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	6 25

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. E. H. Hoffheins, Mr. JOHN BAKER to Miss EMELINE GISE, both of Paradise township, York county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. LEANDER G. BOWER to Miss EVE C. MORITZ, both of the vicinity of New Chester, Adams county.

DIED.

On Friday last, in this place, Mr. DAVID THOMAS, aged 64 years 4 months and 25 days.

On Saturday last, in Hunterstown, Mr. SAMUEL FRAME, aged about 45 years.

On Friday week, in Littlestown, Mr. JOHN LONG, aged 70 years 2 months and 3 days.

On the 30th ult., at the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Christian Rindlaub, SUSAN ALICE, aged 2 months, daughter of Mr. George Tate, of Hamiltonban township.

On the 17th of July, MARY VANORSDAL, wife of William Vanorsdal, deceased, aged 56 years 1 month and 7 days; on the 30th of June, SARAH J., daughter of Mary and William Vanorsdal, aged 34 years and 20 days; and, on the 21st of June, in Mills county, Iowa, SAMUEL, son of Rebecca J. and Samuel Vanorsdal, formerly of this county, aged 10 months and 10 days.

On the 3d inst., at his residence, in East Berlin, Mr. PETER HUBOLD, aged 74 years 8 months and 12 days.

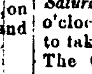
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, 2d Brig. 4th Div.

THE organized Companies of Adams county, whether uniformed and equipped or not, are hereby *directed* to report themselves at Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 24TH, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Regimental Review. All Home Guards and other Companies not organized under State Law, are requested to unite with us in the above parade, bringing with them such arms as they may be accustomed to use. By order of

C. H. BUEHLER, Brig. Gen.
JOHN SCOTT, Brig. Inspector.
Aug. 12, 1861.

Public Sale.

WILL be offered, at Public Sale, *on Saturday, August* 31, 1861, that DESIRABLE FARM, belonging to the heirs of JACOB SHEELY, deceased, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, near the Baltimore turnpike, containing 108½ Acres. The Farm is conveniently and pleasantly located, and is under a good state of cultivation.  The buildings are good, and the orchards young and thriving. Persons wishing to view said property are invited to call with Jacob Baker, its occupant, or with the subscribers, residing near Cashtown.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a very superior CHESNUT TIMBER LOT, situate in Hamiltonban township, containing 11 Acres.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

AARON SHEELY,
JAMES McILVAIN,
Executors.
Aug. 12, 1861. ts

8 Teachers Wanted.

THE Board of School Directors of Butler township, will meet in Middletown, on *Friday, the 13th of September next*, for the purpose of employing Teachers to take charge of the Schools in said township. The County Superintendent will be present to examine applicants. By order of the Board,

BURKHART WERT, *Sec'y.*
Aug. 12, 1861. td

Chegary Institute,

1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE ST., PHILADELPHIA.—This Institute, conducted for two years past, in this city, by MADAME CHEGARY and her niece MADAME D'HERVILLY, upon the same principles as the one in New York, established there in the year 1814, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 16th, with its usual ample and complete provision for the education of Young Ladies, under the direction of Madame D'Hervilly. Circulars, and all requisite information, can be obtained on application to the Principal.
Aug. 12, 1861. 3m

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

H. G. CARR has just received from the city of Philadelphia a very fine assortment of fancy and plain Gentlemen's Neck Ties, which he is selling cheaper than ever.

Arms! Arms!!

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of Adams county to the following order to him directed:

HARRISBURG, June 12th, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—You will see that I have been authorized to collect all the military arms of Pennsylvania at my own expense, for the purpose of remodeling, and then to be returned again to regular organized companies. You are deputized by me to demand and collect from whose hands the same may be found, all the military arms, both good and bad, in the County of Adams, (see Pur. Dig., 598, Sec. 111,) and give receipts. No patriot or good citizen will refuse to deliver up his musket in these times, and should any one refuse upon demand, report his name to me. You are instructed, first having made a full report, to collect all the arms, such as muskets, rifles, ordnance, swords, pistols, tents, saddles, sabres, and accoutrements of all kinds, and box them up and send them to this place. Very respectfully yours, G. H. WHEELER, Major.

He wishes to state that the above order will be strictly carried out, and good citizens will hunt up any arms in their possession and notify him of the same.

☞For the convenience of those who have arms to return, they will be received at the following places:

Cashtown—Mr. Peters; Arendtsville—C. Hanes; Middletown—Camp's Store; Bendersville—C. Myers; Petersburg—Mr. Becker and Mr. Hildebrand; Hampton—Mr. Dicks; East Berlin—Daniel Minnigh; Abbottstown—Mr. Cobler and Francis Wilson; New Oxford—Jacob Martin; McSherrystown—John Bushey; Littlestown—Joseph Barker; Mountjoy—Rebber's store; Horner's Mill; Freedom—Nicholas Moritz; Fairfield—Mr. Shively; Mt. Rock—J. E. Smith.

JOHN SCOTT, Brigade Inspector,
Second Brigade, Fourth Division.
Aug. 12, 1861. 3t

Roman Eye Balsam,

FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS, COMMONLY CALLED SORE EYES.—This Balsam was used for many years in the private practice of a celebrated Oculist, with the greatest success.

In cases where the Eyelids are inflamed, or the ball of the Eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearances of inflammation after two or three applications. There is a numerous class of persons that are peculiarly exposed to accidents or diseases that weaken and inflame the Eyes, and perhaps destroy the sight, such as Miners, Mechanics, and other operatives in metal, who, from the nature of their employments, are compelled to work in a cloud of dust and grit.

Read the following evidence:

BINGHAMTON, Jan. 7, 1864.

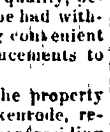
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:

Gentlemen—Your Roman Eye Balsam, which I was recommended to use for my daughter's eyes, has acted on them like a charm. Her eyes, which had for several months been very much swollen and inflamed, after a few week's use of the Balsam, were perfectly cured and well as ever. Yours truly. M. FOLEY.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y. For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.
Aug. 12, 1861. 1m

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, Assignee of JACOB ECKENRODE AND WIFE, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, *on Saturday, the 17th day of August inst.*, THE FARM of said Assignors, situated, partly in Cumberland township, and partly in Franklin township, Adams county, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Mummasburg, about 1 mile from the latter place. The Farm contains 142 ACRES and 4 PERCHES, neat measure, improved with a Two-story Double LOG HOUSE, Barn, with Sheds attached,  Horse Stable, new Spring House, Well of Water at the door, and a Young Orchard—with due proportions of Meadow and Timber-land. The land is of good quality, being the yellow sand, and lime can be had within 3½ miles of the farm; and being convenient to the markets, offers great inducements to purchasers.

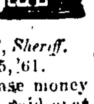
☞Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Jacob Eckenrode, residing thereon, or on the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ZACHARIAH MYERS, *Assignee.*
Aug. 5, 1861. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, *on Tuesday, the 20th day of August inst.*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situate in Hunterstown, Straban township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lots of Joseph Galloway, Wm. Slonaker, Robert Hunter and others, known on the general plan of said town as Lots Nos. 68 and 69, and bounded on the west by Baltimore street 130 feet; on the south by Lot No. 70, 217 feet to an alley; on the east by said alley 130 feet; and on the north 217 feet by Lot No. —, (the property of Wm. Slonaker,) improved with a Two-story Log Dwelling HOUSE, and Fruit Trees.  Seized and taken in execution as the estate of GEO. ENGLEBERT.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 5, '61.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Last Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books, &c., of DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS., have been placed in the hands of A. J. COVER, Esq., for collection—the death of Mr. Waybright Ziegler compelling us to take this last resort. Notice having heretofore been given to all concerned of the necessity of closing their accounts without delay, and they having neglected to attend to the same, has compelled us to take this course.

DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS.
Aug. 5, 1861. 3t

Teachers Wanted.

THE Board of School Directors of Straban township will meet in Hunterstown, on *Saturday, the 17th day of August inst.*, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Teachers to take charge of the Schools in said township. The County School Superintendent will be present to examine applicants. By order of the Board. JOHN WERTZ, *Sec'y.*
Aug. 5, 1861. td

Notice.

MARY VANORSDAL'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Vanorsdal, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF,
ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF,
Aug. 5, 1861. 6t *Executors.*

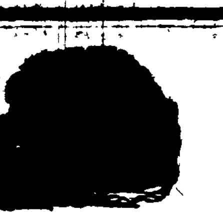
Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show gods.
July 1, 1861.

Fine Liquors.

H. G. CARR has added to his Grocery and Notion Store, a department for the sale of Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine assortment, he invites the attention of buyers thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is, "quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.
Gettysburg, July 1, 1861.

VISITING CARDS, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Cap Paper, just received at SCHICK'S.



Agricultural Fair.

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ADAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Will be held at BENDERSVILLE, Pa., ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th days of September, 1861.

All Articles for Exhibition should be entered on Monday previous—certainly not later than Tuesday, by 4 o'clock.

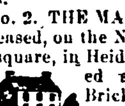
The Board of Managers respectfully asks all those that have Articles for Exhibition, in this or adjoining counties, to bring them in as early as possible.

JOHN BURKHOLDER, *Pres't.*
GEO. WILSON, *Sec'y.*
July 29, 1861. tf

Splendid Farm

AND OTHER REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of authority given in the last will and testament of Col. BALTZER SNYDER, deceased, will be offered at Public Sale, *on Thursday, the 5th day of September next*, upon the premises, all the Real Estate of said deceased, consisting of

No. 1. A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Samuel Deardorff, William Spangler, Samuel Gilliland and others, containing 330 Acres of patented land, more or less. The improvements are a large new Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, large Bank Barn, with Sheds, Corn-crib and Wagon Shed, Spring house, with two Wells of water near the house. About 140 acres are in excellent Timber; there is a large quantity of good Meadow, and an Orchard. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, having been limed over. It will be sold entire or in two parts as may suit bidders.

No. 2. THE MANSION PROPERTY of said deceased, on the North-west corner of the public square, in Heidlersburg, on which are erected a large Two-story Double  Brick Dwelling House with basement, Log Barn, Well of water, with other improvements.

No. 3. A TRACT OF LAND, in Heidlersburg, containing about 3 Acres, well set in Clover, with good Fences around it.

N. B. The above property will be shown by Mr. H. Hersh, residing on the farm, or by the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Mansion Property in Heidlersburg, where attendance will be given and terms made known by

DANIEL K. SNYDER,
Administrator with the Will annexed.
July 29, 1861. ts

Taxes.

THE Collectors of State and County Taxes for 1860 and previous years are required to make all the collections they can before the Monday of the August Court, and on that day pay the same over to the County Treasurer.

In accordance with the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved the 16th day of May, 1861, in regard to the relief of Volunteers and their families, the County Commissioners have levied a tax of 1½ mills, which the Collectors for the present year are required to collect, and pay the same over to the County Treasurer in six weeks from the date of their Warrants. For general information, section 17 of said Act is appended:

"Section 17. That it shall be lawful for the proper authorities of any county within this Commonwealth to assess and levy a tax for the payment of such appropriations as may have been, or may hereafter be, made by such authorities for the relief of volunteers, or their families, or both, which volunteers shall have been or may be received into the service of this State or the United States, in the present exigency of the country. Provided, That such assessment shall not in any one year exceed two and one-half mills upon the dollar of the taxable property of such county. Provided, That all loans heretofore negotiated, or moneys borrowed by Commissioners or municipal authorities, are hereby validated."

DANIEL GEISELMAN,
JAS. H. MARSHALL,
WM. B. GARDNER,
Commissioners of Adams county.
Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
Aug. 5, 1861. 3t

School Tax—Abatement.

AN abatement of FIVE PER CENT., on the School and Building Tax, assessed for the Borough of Gettysburg, for the year commencing June 1, 1861, will be allowed to all persons paying the same on or before the *1st of September next*, either to the Collector, HIRAM WARREN, or the Treasurer, Dr. E. G. FAHNESTOCK. No abatement will be allowed after that date. By order of the Board,

D. A. BUEHLER, *Sec'y.*
July 22, 1861.

Tavern License.

THE following application to keep a public house of entertainment, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on Monday, the 19th day of August next:*

AMOS PETERS, Latimore township.
JOHN EICHOLTZ, *Clerk.*
July 22, 1861.

Notice.

THE account of MICHAEL BUCHER, Committee of SARAH DILLER, (a lunatic,) exhibited by HENRY BARNITZ and ELIZA BUCHER, Administrators of MICHAEL BUCHER, deceased, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, *on the 19th day of August next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. F. BAILEY, *Proth'y.*
July 22, 1861. td*

New Spring Goods!

A. SCOTT & SON, opposite Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, will open this day, a cheap and desirable stock of seasonable goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, with a full assortment of Domestics, &c., &c. We would respectfully call attention to our stock, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

☞Call soon and examine for yourselves.—No trouble to show goods.

A. SCOTT & SON.
April 8, 1861.

New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a cheap and desirable assortment of Spring Goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. Their stock comprises all the latest and most approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods, together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods, such as cannot fail to please all who may favor them with their patronage. Call early and select from their large and varied assortment.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.
April 1, 1861.

Gettysburg Restaurant.

THE undersigned, having bought out Charles R. Bushey, will continue the GETTYSBURG RESTAURANT, at the old stand, under McConaughy's Hall, in Carlisle street, where he will always be ready to serve up, at the calls of customers, OYSTERS, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, ICE CREAM, &c., with DOMESTIC WINES, ALE, LAGER and POP. He will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all who may patronize him. He only asks a call. VALENTINE WERNER.
July 1, 1861. 3m

Removal.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING.—LOUIS ZEITLER has removed his Watch & Clock Making Establishment to South Baltimore street, two doors north of Danner & Ziegler's Store, where he will be glad to receive a continuance of the patronage of the public. By close attention to business, good work, and moderate charges, he hopes to give general satisfaction, as heretofore.
Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

To Teachers & Directors.

YOU are hereby notified that I will visit the following places for the purpose of examining teachers, on the days mentioned.

Straban, at Hunterstown, Aug. 17, 10, a. m.
Oxford tp., at New Oxford, Aug. 24, 10, a. m.
Berwick Bor., at Abbottstown, Aug. 26, 1, p. m.
Berwick tp., at Elder's School-house, Aug. 27, 1, p. m.
Hamilton tp., East Berlin, Aug. 28, 10, a. m.
Reading tp., at Hampton, Aug. 29, 9, a. m.
Hampton, at Hampton, Aug. 29, 9, a. m.
Mountpleasant, at Brush Run School-house, Aug. 30, 9, a. m.
Conowago, at McSherrystown, Aug. 31, 10, a. m.
Union, at Schildt's School-house, Sept. 3, 10, a. m.
Germany, at Littlestown, Sept. 4, 10, a. m.
Mountjoy, at Two Taverns, Sept. 5, 10, a. m.
Freedom, at Moritz's School-house, Sept. 6, 10, a. m.
Cumberland, at Shriver's tavern, Sept. 7, 9, a. m.
Liberty, at School-house No. 1, Sept. 10, 9, a. m.
Hamiltonban, at Fairfield, Sept. 11, 9, a. m.
Franklin, at Hilltown School-house, Sept. 12, 9, a. m.
Butler, at Middletown, Sept. 13, 9, a. m.
Menallen, at Bendersville, Sept. 14, 9, a. m.
Huntington, at Petersburg, Sept. 17, 9, a. m.
Latimore, at Wolford's School-house, Sept. 18, 9, a. m.
Tyrone, at Heidlersburg, Sept. 19, 9, a. m.

Moral character is the first qualification of the Teacher; and, in this particular, the issuing of the Certificate will not be based on the mere absence of open objection. Positive knowledge of propriety of conduct will be a pre-requisite. In the absence of satisfactory evidence on this point, the Certificate will be withheld till reliable information is procured; and in case of ascertained delinquency, it will be refused entirely, no matter what the other qualifications.

No private examinations will be granted during the period devoted to the public examinations, and at other times, private examinations will only take place at the written request of the President and Secretary of the Board desiring to employ the candidate, and with opportunity for the members of the Board to be present, if they desire it.

Teachers must apply for examination before the Directors of the township in which they desire to teach. Any teacher failing to obtain a School in the township wherein his or her examination was had, must submit to a re-examination before the Directors to whom application is next made, should said Directors so desire.

Directors will please not fail to be present at these examinations, as I have numerous and important documents to present and explain to them and the teachers.

JNO. C. ELLIS, *Co. Supt.*
New Oxford, July 22, 1861. td

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

WE give a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body.—Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly in every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, it is to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	Headaches,
Coughs,	Indigestion,
Colds,	Influenza,
Chest Diseases,	Inflammation,
Costiveness,	Inward Weakness,
Dyspepsia,	Liver Complaints,
Diarrhœa,	Lowness of Spirits,
Dropsy,	Piles,
Debility,	Stone and Gravel,
Fever and Ague,	Secondary Symptoms.
Female Complaints,	

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Medicine" of the Aztecs.

OBSERVE.—The "Mountain Herb Pills" are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 60 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.

Agents wanted always—Address as above.

☞H. G. CARR, Agent for Gettysburg.
July 29, 1861. 1yeow

Union Inn.

GEORGE A. CORWELL, of the Union Inn, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, near the top of the South Mountain, takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him, in the best manner, and at moderate charges. No effort will be spared to give satisfaction. His table and bar will be found well provided, and his bedding unexceptionable. Large stabling for horses. He only asks a trial. [May 6, 1861. 3m

Notice.

JOHN BART'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John Bart, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM STERNER, *Executor.*
July 15, 1861. 6t*

Notice.

SAMUEL LOUDON'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel London, late of Freedom township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

W. ROSS WHITE, *Ex'r.*
July 15, 1861. 6t

T. E. Cook & Sons

HAVE established a Depot at Maj. JOHN SCOTT'S, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. Fine thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, carefully transplanted there for sale.

☞Call and see them—satisfaction warranted. [Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. J. Herron,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestock Brothers' Store.
Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D,

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan Wm. B Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Larger Stock than Ever!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

Public Notice.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the city of Philadelphia a FRESH STOCK OF GOODS, comprising all of the newest styles of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
SHAWLS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
HANDK'FS,

as well as a fine assortment of
PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAPS,
in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN

I have as complete a stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GOODS SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR, as well as GLOVES, STOCKINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS, &c., as was ever brought to Gettysburg.
April 22, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

Sea Bathing

NEAR PHILADELPHIA.—For Sea Bathing, Atlantic City, N. J., (two and a half hours' ride from Philadelphia,) is more frequented than any other place in the United States. Its bathing, sailing and fishing facilities are unsurpassed. Its hotels and boarding-houses, which will accommodate about 7,000 persons, are as well kept as those of Saratoga or Newport. Its beach is nine miles in length, affording a magnificent drive, while the atmosphere of the place is remarkable for its dryness. The mails are carried twice daily to and from Philadelphia; and a telegraph extends the whole length of the road.

Trains on Camden and Atlantic Railroad leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Atlantic at 6 15 A. M. and 4 45 P. M. Distance 60 miles. Fare $1 80.

McKibbin's (United States Hotel,) the Surf and other houses now open.
July 1, 1861. 1m

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

DURING the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the *Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine*, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

☞It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
July 1, 1861. 1y Philadelphia.

The New York

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE WEEKLY.
THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

☞The Publishers of the NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, at the solicitation of many friends of this paper, have devised the list of prices for their Weekly edition, and reduced the rates so as to meet the views of those who want a weekly paper for

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

In mechanical execution it is second to none. With an able corps of Editors in the several departments, embracing commerce and finance, foreign news, political economy, national and State politics, productive industry and improvements, city affairs, literature and general intelligence, and with intelligent correspondents in all parts of our own and in foreign countries, the proprietors claim for it, all that pertains to a journal of the very first rank.

To companies taking

20 copies or upwards	ONE DOLLAR each.	
13 copies	FIFTEEN DOLLARS.	
8 copies	TEN	"
4 copies	SIX	"
3 copies	FIVE	"
Under 3 copies	TWO	"

The papers will be addressed to different persons at the same Post Office, if desired, except in the case of clubs of 13 or more copies, which will be mailed to one address. The *payment* for each club must be made in one sum in advance.

Daily Journal of Commerce	$9 00
Daily Junior Do.	5 00
Two copies Junior to one address	9 00

HALLOCK, HALE & HALLOCK,
Editors and Proprietors.
91 Wall street, New York, April 22, '61.

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.

A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.15, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

R. McCURDY, President.
May 27, 1860.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN leaves Hanover at 9, A. M., making direct connection at Junction for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the West.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate points.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, York, Williamsport, Baltimore, and all principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.

D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.
June 10, 1861.

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to South Baltimore street, a few doors south of the Court House, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued custom of the public. [Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ruches, &c., at the cheap store of A. SCOTT & SON.

FAIRFIELD
Still in the Union!

RINEHART & SULLIVAN beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to the fact that they have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, cheaper than ever before offered in the county.

Having bought their goods for Cash, at panic prices, and at a time when the decline in many kinds of fabrics is unprecedented, they are enabled to offer such BARGAINS as will astonish the most credulous. If our friends will but call and examine our stock, which is complete in every department, we are sure we can offer such inducements as will amply repay them for their trouble. Every article usually kept in a first class country store will be found on hand. We are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD anywhere outside of the City, as our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." No trouble to show goods.

☞We also take this occasion to return our thanks for the very generous patronage we have heretofore received, and indulge the hope that by strict attention to business, and a high regard for the interests of both our patrons and ourselves, to merit a continuance of their kind favors. RINEHART & SULLIVAN,
Corner Main and Mountain sts.,
April 8, 1861. Fairfield, Pa.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair; Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay Street.
Aug. 6 1860. 1y

$1000 Reward!

WILL BE PAID FOR ANY MEDICINE THAT WILL EXCEL *COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD!*—HEALTH AND HAPPINESS TO THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF AFFLICTION!—For the quick cure of Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the side, back or stomach, Painter's Colic or Cramp Frosted Feet or Ears, Burns, Fresh Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, and all similar complaints.

Toothache cured in ten minutes. Earache cured in five minutes. Headache cured in ten minutes. Burns cured from smarting in two minutes. Neuralgia pains cured in five minutes. Colic cured in ten minutes. Sprains relieved in ten minutes. Sore throat relieved in five minutes.

100 Cases have been Cured by one Agent in a Single Day! EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED. TRY IT! TRY IT!! TRY IT!!! Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

These things we prove on the spot and before your eyes, only bring on your cases.

☞A liberal discount made to Agents; one wanted in every town; also, a few good traveling Agents. All orders and communications should be addressed to

C. S. COLBERT & CO.,
123 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD.—For Toothache apply it over the face and gums of the tooth affected, pressing the hand upon the face; repeat if not cured. In extreme cases wet cotton with the Balm, and cover the tooth and gums. For Headache, bathe the temples and apply to the nose; and take from ten to thirty drops in half a tumbler of water, sweetened.

For Croup and Sore Throat, take from ten to thirty drops internally, on sugar or in sweetened warm water; bathe the throat freely and bind on a flannel. For Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back or Side bathe freely with Balm in Gilead; and generally take internally.

For Burns mix one part Balm in Gilead and two of water and flour, to make a paste, cover the burn with the same. For Colic, take from ten to forty drops in hot water; bathe the bowels and apply wet flannels. In the above the smaller dose is for children, and the larger for adults; vary according to age and circumstances.

Colbert's Balm in Gilead is harmless. Colbert's Balm in Gilead gives satisfaction.

Those who have used Balm in Gilead will not be without it.

Agents wanted. For terms address

C. S. COLBERT & CO.,
No. 123 S. Fourth St. Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Orders sent by Express to any part of the United States at the shortest notice.
April 29, 1861. 6m

De Grath's Great Electric Oil,

IS THE MARVEL OF THE AGE—For the following, (not everything:)

Cures Rheumatism often in a day;
Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, two minutes;
Cures Cramp in Stomach, five minutes;
Cures Burns, Wounds, Bruises, one to two days;
Cures Headache, fifteen minutes;
Cures Ear-ache, Stiff Neck, Ague, one night;
Cures Piles, Swelled Glands, ten days;
Cures Felons, Broken Breasts, Salt Rheum, two to six days;
Cures Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, six to ten days;
Cures Frosted Feet and Chilblains, one to three days;
Cures Ague and Fever, one to two days, and all nervous and scrofulous affections.
Cures Deafness in one to four days;
Cures all Pains in the Back, Breast, &c., in two days.

BOY TAKEN OFF HIS CRUTCHES IN TWENTY MINUTES

Alexandria, Va.

Prof. De Grath—Dear Sir:—My son had his foot badly cut and swollen from sticking a nail into it, and was totally unable to walk without a crutch, when, by one application of your Electric Oil, he was immediately cured and able to walk without his crutch. I believe he was saved from being lame thereby. I recommend your Oil to all afflicted.

Yours, truly,
JOHN ARNOLD, Hatter.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all pains cured at once, by this great Oil.

The Cures made by Prof. De Grath with his "ELECTRIC OIL," are almost miraculous, and so wonderful and instantaneous, so satisfactory, and mitigating of human ill, as to call upon public functionaries, and those having charge of public institutions for the sick and suffering, to look well into the well attested merits, the simple efficacy of this "Electric Oil," for the cure of diseases on man and beast.

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called DE GRATH'S "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of man and beast. But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakeable and satisfactory. More than five hundred thousand bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion to those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it is a splendid discovery, is everywhere acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared.

The only Genuine "Electric Oil" is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the United States, and at wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, of the Agent. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. 117 S. 8th street, Philadelphia, Principal Depot.
May 27, 1861. 3m

Flour, Groceries, &c.

I HAVE constantly on hand, FLOUR, Corn and Buckwheat MEALS, Hommony, Soup Beans, Dried Fruit, and Pickels; SUGARS, COFFEES, Teas, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, (new crop, at 50 cents per gallon, the very best kind for baking,) English Cheese, and every other article usually kept in a Flour and Grocery Store. Give me a call. WM. GILLESPIE.
Gettysburg Dec. 31 1860 9m*

ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVE DRILL and HARDEE'S RIFLE DRILL to be had at H. G. CARR'S, opposite the Bank.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec'y.*
Jan. 7, 1861. 1y

1861. Latest News. 1861.

JUST as we were going to press we received a despatch that R. F. McILHENY has just opened a complete assortment of HATS AND CAPS, including the latest full style Silk, Beaver, Slouch, Cassimere and Wool Hats.—HATS for Spring and Summer, of beautiful styles, embracing Straw, Leghorn and Panama, Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps, which for neatness of finish and quality surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this place—all of which will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash. Also, BOOTS AND SHOES, including a fine assortment of Ladies' Morrocco Boots, Buskins, Gaiters and Slippers. GAITERS AND SLIPPERS AT 75 CENTS PER PAIR. All in want of goods in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call.

Come one! Come all!
And give me a friendly call,
For all goods will be sold at unheard of prices,
To overcome the unlooked for crisis.
April 22, 1861.

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.
Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.
July 25, 1859.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Prof. L. Miller's

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

☞I also desire to present to the American public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin—warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.
Oct. 29, 1860. 1y

Photography

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, executed in the best style known in the art, at C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY, 532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia. LIFE SIZE in Oil and Pastel, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 12, 1860. 1y

The Bodugger.

THIS wonderful article, just patented, is something *entirely* new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent *free*. Address

SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
March 4, 1861. 1y

LADIES, at H. G. Carr's is the place to get Gloves and Gauntlets of all kinds very cheap. Call and examine them. No trouble to show goods. [May 13.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.
Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,
Corner of Baltimore and High streets.
May 21, 1860.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.

LYDIA C. NORBECK.
Nov. 19, 1860. tf

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.
April 2, 1860.

Only One Dollar Each!

10,000 BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS OF THE LORD'S PRAYER FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!—The idea of representing the Lord's Prayer by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as to produce at once a model of neatness and taste, was conceived and carried out by Ormsby, the celebrated Bank Note Engraver, of New York City. It commences with exquisitely executed words of "Our Father," and then follow in succession the other parts of the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture is a superbly executed head of OUR SAVIOR, and encircling the upper part of the engraving are ten angels, each bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS. The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by Clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20 by 28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

Who that loves art—who that delights to study a fine engraving—who that would receive the impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, would fail to secure a copy when the price is ONLY ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for the sum, in addition, a permanent home or another valuable gift?

As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the Dollar asked for it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engravings, of valuable presents, as follows:

1 House and Lot in York Borough,
2 Buggies, (Quinn & Palmer's make, warranted,)
1 Rockaway,
2 Building Lots in York Borough,
1,000 Valuable Books,
50 bbls. Flour, (warranted,)
1,000 Gold Gilt Frames to suit Engraving of the Lord's Prayer,
500 Steel Plate Engravings Birth of Christ,
Magnificent Looking Glasses,
Gold and Silver Watches,
All kinds of Jewelry, embracing Cameos, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold Stone, &c., &c.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500 00 with each engraving sold.

When the engravings are all sold a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Washington Hall, York, Pa., when the Gifts named above will be distributed in such manner as the purchasers may determine. The purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make the awards in such manner as they may designate.

The proprietors, from the favorable manner in which this Gift Enterprise has been received, and the number of engravings already sold, hope to be able to have the amount disposed of by the 1st of Oct., ensuing, and when all are sold they will notify the purchasers, and have the distribution of the Gifts proceeded with.

This engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and indeed of all classes, who enter into it with spirit.

AUSTIN & WEHRLY.
J. M. AUSTIN. GEORGE WEHRLY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We invite attention to some of the recommendations:

From Rev. C. W. Thompson, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, York, Pa.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—The engraving of the "*Lord's Prayer*" which is now offered for sale by Messrs. Austin & Wehrly of this Borough is "got up" with much taste and beauty, and ought to recommend *itself* to public attention—anything that will keep that noble composition before the mind and memory is likely to do good. The work seems to me only to require examination in order to be admired, and I can but hope that the gentlemen who have in hand its distribution at so moderate a rate, will be abundantly successful in their undertaking. C. W. THOMPSON.

From the Rev. F. F. Hagen, Pastor of the Moravian Church, York, Pa.

York, Pa., Feb. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—Having had the pleasure of inspecting Messrs. Austin & Wehrly's splendid engraving of the *Lord's Prayer*, I would cordially recommend it to the favorable attention of their friends at York and elsewhere. It is not only a beautiful ornament for the dwelling of every Christian family, but also a useful and edifying acquisition for Sunday schools and similar benevolent institutions.

F. F. HAGEN.

☞Editors or Publishers of papers giving this advertisement 6 insertions, will be entitled to an Engraving and Ticket, by forwarding the paper for that time to our address, or by inserting it until the time appointed for the distribution, with an Editorial notice once in 4 weeks, they will receive the engraving framed with a fine gold gilt frame to suit its size and a Ticket. AUSTIN & WEHRLY.
York, June 24, 1861.

IRISH LINEN, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheeting, just received at SCHICK'S.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER and ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred sixty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 19th day of August next.*—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
July 15, 1861. tc

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.—And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of disease:

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, SUCH AS TUMORS, ULCERS, SORES, ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BOILS, BLAINS, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Oakland, Ind., 6th June, 1860.

J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla,) for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE OR ERYSIPELAS, TETTER AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, SORE EYES, DROPSY.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

BRONCHOCELE, GOITRE OR SWELLED NECK.

Zebulon Sloan, of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goitre—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES, OVARIAN TUMOR, UTERINE ULCERATION, FEMALE DISEASES.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LIVER COMPLAINT.

Independence, Preston co., Va., 6th July, '59.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir—I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me.—I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

SCHIRRUS, CANCER, TUMORS, ENLARGEMENT, ULCERATION, CARIES AND EXFOLIATION OF THE BONES.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them.—Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

DYSPEPSIA, HEART DISEASE, FITS, EPILEPSY, MELANCHOLY, NEURALGIA.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

☞Sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; P. Boblitz, Arendtsville; Paxton & McCreary, Fairfield; P. A. Myers, New Chester; M. Staater, New Oxford; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; and dealers generally. [Sept. 10, 1860. 1yeow

LADIES and Gentlemen, at H. G. Carr's is the place to get all kinds of Perfumery, very cheap. [May 13.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Gent's Cotton Hose.—Come and examine them.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN

Gin as a Remedial Agent.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*, having superceded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.—W. W. & H. SMITH, and all of the prominent Wholesale Druggists in Philadelphia.
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zerbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds, and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning, in iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Gettysburg

STEAM LIME MILL, CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.—The subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. HOFFMAN, in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing in it the necessary machinery for grinding Limestone. The mill is now in operation and I am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer. GROUND LIME-STONE is now conceded by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime, or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr DIEHL, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams county, will attest the truth of this assertion:

☞"I have been trying the Ground Limestone on my land for the last four years and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Burnt Lime, and CHEAPER. It has given satisfaction in the first crop. PETER DIEHL."

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

☞Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.
Mar. 4, 1861. tf JOHN HOOVER.

Tyson Brothers,

PROPRIETORS of the *EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT GALLERY*, GETTYSBURG, PA., take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have removed to their NEW AND EXTENSIVE SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, located on the South side of York street, opposite the Bank, and one door below their old stand.

The building has been erected under their immediate supervision, and neither pains or expense has been spared in rendering their apartments both comfortable and convenient. All the modern improvements have been added to the working department, so that they now possess every facility for the production of first class pictures.

The first premium was awarded them by the Menallen Agricultural Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs.

Pictures of all the various styles, (including Stereoscopic,) made as heretofore; all work executed in the best manner and guarantied to give entire satisfaction. They hope their friends and the public will remember, when they wish pictures taken, that the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery is near them, and that pictures made there are always equal and often superior to those made in large cities. In no instance do they insist upon a sale when they fail to please.

The "Excelsior" is always free to the public, and every one is cordially invited to pay it a visit, when they will have an opportunity to decide of the justness of the patronage and increasing reputation which it enjoys.

☞Ladies will find every convenience for the arrangement of their toilet.

ISAAC G. TYSON, CHAS. J. TYSON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Jan. 21, 1861.

Handsome Women.

TO THE LADIES.—HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. IT WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for $1 00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted TO MAKE THE HAIR CURL. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTHACHE. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for $1 00. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co. presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent Free, by express, for $5 00. Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods. HUNT & CO.,
Perfumers to the Queen.
Regent St., London, and 77 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
For Sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
☞The Trade Supplied. [Oct. 15, '60. 1y

THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' HATS, FLATS AND SHAKER HOODS, of latest spring styles, embracing Boulevarde and Vernon, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices, at
April 22. R. F. McILHENY'S.

The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUG. 12, 1861. No. 48.

TERMS.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber still continues purchasing all kinds of PRODUCE, at his old stand on Chambersburg street, viz:—FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, &c., for which the highest market prices will be given.

☞I will also continue my GROCERY and VARIETY STORE, and will keep constantly on hand Groceries, Salt, Oil, Fish, Cedar-ware, Dry Goods, Confections, Plaster, Guano, &c.—The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Aug. 6, 1860.

Merchant Tailoring!

GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from the city with a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Drap de Ete, Cashmere, Cloth, and Vestings of all styles; and having secured the services of

W. T. KING,

as Foreman, we are prepared to put up the above goods in styles equal to the best city manufacturing establishments. Having turned out hundreds of jobs within the last six months, which have all proved satisfactory, and a very considerable increase in our trade go to show, conclusively, that we do business in No. 1 manner. Our stock of goods cannot be surpassed in quality and style. Give us a call.—We are confident we can please you.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

April 15, 1851. tf

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,

BOOK BINDER,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

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Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq. Prothy of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

New Spring Goods!

PICKING has on hand a new lot of Spring OVERCOATS at war prices,
OVERCOATS at war prices,
SPRING DRESS COATS,
DRESS COATS,
SPRING PANTALOONS,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
SPRING VESTS,
VESTS, VESTS, VESTS,
Under Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Gloves. Also, Musical Instruments, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Notions, &c., &c., &c., being sold very cheap. Call in and look and you can't help buying. [May 6, 1861.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dyestuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES Wholesale and Retail LUMBER, COAL and every other article in our line of business, sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

Townsley Ahead.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues the CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING business in all its different forms, cheaper than any shop in the county. All work warranted to give satisfaction to customers. Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

A. M. TOWNSLEY.

Gettysburg, June 24, 1861.

New Goods & Lumber.

PETER BOBLITZ, at Arendtsville, has just returned from the city with a large and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps Trunks, &c., &c., cheaper than ever.

He also has on hand a lot of POSTS, RAILS, and SHINGLES, of excellent quality, which he will dispose of at the lowest living profits.—Give him a call. He will always try to please

May 13, 1861. 3m

Jury List—August Term.

GRAND JURY.

Cumberland—Jacob Lott, Joseph Bailey, John Herbst.
Liberty—Joseph Riddlemoser, Christian Overholtzer.
Mountpleasant—Samuel Geiselman, Peter K. Smith.
Oxford—Peter Diehl.
Hamiltonban—Daniel Snyder, George Trenkle.
Latimore—Amos Myers.
Butler—Noah Miller.
Tyrone—Geo. Mackley.
Huntington—Joseph Trimmer.
Conowago—Samuel Schwartz.
Franklin—Wm. Geyer.
Hamilton—Daniel Ehrehart, George Entt.
Mountjoy—Silas M. Horner.
Berwick bor.—Andrew Baker.
Berwick tp.—Samuel Brown.
Union—Daniel Wehler.
Straban—Jesse Shriver.
Reading—Michael Alwine.

GENERAL JURY.

Huntington—Wm. Smyers, Isaac How, Jonas Wolf, Carson C. Moore.
Butler—Martin Thomas, Jesse Dull, Jacob Raffensperger.
Hamiltonban—Christian Fry, Samuel Eiker, Adam C. Musselman.
Mountpleasant—Peter Stallsmith, Samuel Faber, Jr.
Cumberland—John Weigle.
Latimore—George Fickle, of Joseph.
Gettysburg—Wm. J. Martin, Wm. Chritzman, Jacob Sheads.
Straban—Geo. B. Munfort, Walter T. Hoffman.
Oxford—Joseph J. Smith.
Hamilton—John Myers, of Jacob.
Franklin—John Bittinger, Samuel Hart.
Tyrone—Levi Raffensperger.
Menallen—Thomas Blocher, Henry B. Weigle.
Germany—Jacob Schwartz, Simon Bishop.
Freedom—James Bigham, Samuel S. McNair.
Union—Michael Kitzmiller, Moses Schwartz.
Conowago—Thomas Adams.
Mountjoy—Peter Orndorff.
Reading—Jacob Wolf, of J.
Berwick bor.—George Davis.

July 22, 1861.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The Muse.

THE SOLDIER'S TEAR.

Upon the hill he turned
To take the last fond look
Of the valley and the village church,
And the cottage by the brook;
He listened to the sounds
So familiar to his ear,
And the soldier leant upon his sword
And wiped away a tear.

Beside the cottage porch
A girl was on her knees;
She held aloft a snowy scarf,
Which fluttered in the breeze;
She breathed a prayer for him—
A prayer he could not hear—
But he paused to bless her, as she knelt,
And wiped away a tear.

He turned and left the spot—
Oh, do not deem him weak,
For dauntless was the soldier's heart,
Though tears were on his cheek.
Go watch the foremost rank
In danger's dark career—
Be sure the hand most daring there
Has wiped away a tear.

Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the Lancaster Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Evening.

It is strange what a change has come over the spirit of the speculators' dreams. But one week ago if an honest citizen who dearly loves the Union, the flag and the Constitution, and respected, honored and cherished the brave troops that left their homes and firesides, and rushed, in obedience to the President's call, to defend the capital—if even he but dared to say that those noble troops were neglected, or badly treated and fed, he was called a Traitor, and arrested for Treason; but truth will overcome *might*, as Truth is always mighty and will prevail.

I know how earnestly you have supported the noble soldiers in their most trying positions, and advocated their own and families' comfort; and because you well knew, as is admitted by all, that the majority of the soldiers are Democrats, and proved their Democratic principles by marching in defence of our glorious Union, and they (God bless them!) have proved their bravery on the bloodiest battle field of our country—while the ranting Republican politicians and speculators were enjoying their home comforts, and boldly bawling, "On to Richmond! On to Richmond!" But the good old veteran Scott heeded not their bawlings. His intention was to wait, until he had at least two hundred thousand faithful troops, with good officers, in the field, then march forward and onward, surround and squeeze in the rebel army, take them all prisoners, try the ringleaders by court martial, and dictate and secure a peace without bloodshed. But that did not suit the Political Borers and Army Contractors. "On to Richmond!" was the cry, and a handful of brave men were hurried off to meet an army of cavalry and masked batteries, and to charge with bayonets upon an army of far superior forces, who had piles of rifled cannon. The repulse of course, has been terrible, and the dead and wounded left on the field is awful to contemplate. But now the question is boldly mooted, who is to blame for this?—The brave soldiers denounce the officers, the officers declare the fault to be the Commander-in-Chief's and the great Military Tactician, General Scott, boldly censures Congressmen and politicians—whilst, the speculators' occupation gone, the Congressmen now take the responsibility, and hurl their shame upon the officers.

To-day a Bill originated in the Senate—"To give the President power and authority to at once dismiss the inefficient officers, and appoint better officers." Numerous scathing speeches were made. I heard Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and he was perfectly furious in his denunciations. He sustained the Bill, he said, to save the honor and prevent further outrages from being committed on the volunteers, the bravest of the brave. He said he had visited their camps some weeks ago, and his heart ached and eyes filled with tears to see those brave men, who had left all that was dear and every comfort at home, suffering for want of clothing and food. He saw them marched thro' the streets, and left to stand in the broiling sun, wearied and weak for food, whilst the officers were at the neighboring hotels revelling in substantial delicacies and champagne, and whilst the men were dropping in the ranks and crawling to shade trees for relief. He could be silend no longer. They must be immediately dismissed—they must not even have the benefit of a court martial, for they had been the fault of the inglorious route, and they had outrun their men, disgraced the country, and he as a Senator, was forced to admit that he felt overwhelmed with shame.

I could see that the Senators' speeches lengthened the faces of the Borers and Contractors who filled the galleries, and I must admit my own astonishment to hear grave Senators advocating a bill to clothe the President with such tremendous powers, when everybody knows that the volunteers elect their own officers and the Governor issues the commissions. What now avails our Elections, our Governors, our Commissions, our States, our Constitution? If we are not drifting to a centralization of power, we are to anarchy. May God save our glorious Union. It is now time that the honest citizens of every city, every county, in every State of our beloved Union, arouse and act, and send honest representatives to meet in solemn convention to stop the awful fate that awaits us, and crush all political gamblers and Disunionists with the thundering voice of an injured people, and save our bleeding country.

If the Press of the East, the West, the North and the South would but speak out the honest sentiments of the yeomanry of our land, they would echo the real voice of the people, the voice of God. If the Press is no longer the vehicle of truth, the Union is lost and lost forever.

If the clergy, professing to preach peace and good will to all mankind, "Christ and him crucified," are now proclaiming that infamous and blashemous language that "Providence is with the greatest number of cannon," then is this Christain land a barren waste without one spot of green, of feeling, or of love. The Christian era is at an end. "Father forgive them, they know not what they do."

Domestic Toast.—May your coffee and the slanders against you be ever alike—without grounds.

True Patriotism.

For the Presbyterian.

There are two classes of persons amongst us at present who claim to be true patriots, and warmly attached to the Constitution and the Union, but they show their regard for the country in very different ways.

The first class are influenced by reason and religion; they have deliberately made up their minds that our Government is a good one, and that it is our solemn duty to do all in our power to perpetuate and transmit it uninpaired to coming generations.

Our own voluntary engagements, the welfare of the people, the prosperity of the country, the interests of civil and religious liberty throughout the world, and all coming time, and the glory of God, all require this. This class of persons are cool, deliberate, and firm, but kind; they do not make many violent and denunciatory speeches, nor write many inflammatory articles for the press. But they are either in the army themselves, or their sons are there, and their property, time, and influence are at the disposal of the Government. They are greatly grieved at the present state of affairs, and bear their country, their *whole* country, on their hearts to the mercy-seat daily and hourly. The burden of their prayers is, that God would perpetuate our glorious Union, and grant us a speedy and honorable peace. These are the true friends of the country; they are those on whom she relies with the most implicit confidence in this the hour of her peril.

The second class are very zealous, noisy, blustering, and tumultuous. On all occasions they are ready to make bitter and denunciatory speeches, write inflammatory articles for the press, or preach warlike sermons. They denounce the President, the Cabinet, and all who do not agree with them, as tardy in their movements, vacillating and timid in their policy; they seek to establish their own patriotism by denying the loyalty of others. Pretty much all they do for their country is done with the tongue, or with the pen. They are not to be found in the army themselves, nor any of those who are nearly allied to them; and so far from devoting their time and property to the service of the Government, they are eagerly watching every opportunity for promoting their own aggrandizement, and filling their pockets by plundering the nation. Instances of this kind of patriotism might easily be mentioned, but this is not necessary.

I recently heard a minister say, after he had preached a flaming sermon on the state of the country, when speaking of the South, say, "Kill the devils! kill the devils!"—This, it seemed to me, was very unlike the Spirit of Christ and his Apostles, and the entire gospel. These persons are governed by a bitter, denunciatory, wildly fanatical and malignant spirit, rather than an enlightened, Christian patriotism. But they are very far from being the best friends to the country, on whom she can rely with the greatest confidence in this, the time of her danger. This she very well understands, and appreciates them accordingly.

At the Confessional.

The Tribune, having commenced to humble itself in view of its awful responsibilities for urging our brave men into the jaws of death, seems inclined to make full confession before the public. In Saturday's issue, the editor, who we are happy to learn is *now* Mr. Greeley, uses the following language:

"We have confessed our own terrible mistake in the premises, and are trying to amend it. Gen. Scott has been equally ingenuous and candid. 'It was a mi-calculation of forces,' he says of the recent disaster. That is the real truth. None of us had any idea of the immense numbers and tremendous enginery of war that the rebels had silently collected around their position at Manassas Junction. Whoever ordered or planned the attack on that position was utterly unaware of their strength. Nothing on earth could have induced Gen. Scott to order or even give a formal assent to that movement, had not he too been systematically and utterly deceived. Very few dreamed that that position was to be attacked in front, but supposed it would be turned, and the rebels compelled to retire from it by intercepting their communications. But there is no time now for these discussions. Put all the blame on us that can be laid there for the benefit of the cause, but hush all bickerings—well-meant, doubtless, but most untimely—and let us try to save the country."

It is very well for the Tribune to confess its own lack of information and judgment, but we do not believe it is authorized to speak for Gen. Scott.

Why is it, we respectfully ask, that "none of us [that is the ultra, fanatical war party] had any idea of the immense numbers and tremendous enginery of war" which our army was to meet at Manassas? Simply, as we believe, because there was neither wish nor purpose to seek for the information.—The war advocates were too intent upon their partisan objects, to stop for a day to procure the information.

It was just this difficulty which has rushed the nation on in the mad career which is now so suddenly arrested. They *had no idea* of the character of the undertaking, although a thousand times told all about it by this and other journals which *had an idea* on the subject. There are none so blind as they that will not see, but we think some of these fanatics have not only had their eyes opened, but we trust have also *had a few ideas* beaten into their understandings, by the scenes already enacted on the battle-field. If they could only *get an idea* of averting the terrible bloodshed which is in store, it would be a happy thing for the country.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Negro in the Schools.—The Chicago papers are discussing with warmth, editorially and by correspondents, the action of the board of education in admitting a colored person to the normal department of the high school.

A Large Rifled Gun.—A rifled cannon, weighing ten thousand pounds, capable of carrying a sixty-four pound ball four miles and a half, has just been constructed for the government.

☞A seaman who had escaped one of the recent shipwrecks, was asked by a lady how he felt when the waves dashed over him. He replied: "Wet, madam, quite wet.

☞Lucy Stone declares that she "would prefer Egyptian bondage to the slavery endured by most married women." We pity he swain who undertakes to enslave Lucy.

Patriots and Traitors.

In good old times, when we were a happy and united people, that man was regarded as a Patriot who loved his whole country, revered the Constitution, obeyed the laws and faithfully performed all his obligations as a citizen. He might support the Administration in power, or oppose it, without having his loyalty to the Government or his patriotism questioned. Men equally good and true were to be found on both sides.—But in these troublous times a somewhat different test of patriotism is sought to be applied. Loyalty and disloyalty, patriotism and treason, are not what they were in the palmy days of the Republic. We live under a new dispensation, and words have acquired an entirely novel significance.

If, for instance, a citizen who used to exercise the largest liberty in abusing the President of the United States, ridiculing the Supreme Court, encouraging violations of the Fugitive Slave Law, advocating the "irrepressible conflict," and hinting that, in certain contingencies, the Union might slide, is now a fast friend of the Administration, in favor of gagging or hanging every person who ventures to whisper a word of dissent to its policy, he is a Patriot. He may not be remarkable for individual or official honesty—he may even be connected with fraudulent schemes to take money out of the Treasury—in plain words, he may be growing rich by the spoils of war, yet he is a Patriot. He may encourage violations of the Constitution, infringements upon private rights, turbulance and mob violence, and still he is a Patriot. He must have a keen scent for treason and Traitors. He must discover that his honest neighbors, who do not participate in his violence, are "secessionists," and mildly suggest hanging. If these neighbors should intimate that the President of the United States is not exactly a second Jackson, our Patriot will mark him as a suspicious character; and if by any chance he should go so far as to express his obsolete opinion that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, suspicion will deepen into absolute conviction, and our Patriot no longer doubts the necessity of establishing the guillotine to rid the country of pestilent Traitors.

On the other hand, if a man deplores the exercise of unconstitutional powers, he is a Traitor. If he doubts that war will accomplish the restoration of the Union, he is a Traitor. He may perform all his duties as an upright and loyal citizen; he may never have been guilty of a dishonest, mean or discreditable action; he may have fought the battles of the country, and have contributed liberally of his means to sustain the Government and provide for the families of those who have gone forth to fight, nevertheless he is a Traitor. Our modern Patriot, with his pockets puffed out with plunder, says so, and who shall gainsay his word? Let the good citizen be a Democrat, and venture to declare that if his advice had been followed these things would not now be, and if the zealous Patriot does not have him strung up for uttering treasonable language it will not be his fault.

Now, at the risk of being denounced as traitors, we venture to affirm that every citizen of this Free Republic (we are not yet prepared to admit that this a misnomer) has the right to examine and criticise all the acts of his rulers—public servants they used to be styled—and to express either approval or dissent. If the Executive has exceeded the powers confided to him by the Constitution, he has a right to say so—and if the public money is squandered it is his right and his duty to protest. The plunderers may protest, but that is to be expected. They may prescribe hanging, but what of it? While law governs there is not much danger. It is true that in these times, when the *habeas corpus* is a practical nullity, the citizen is not entirely secure against illegal incarceration—but this power has been exercised in so few cases that it has hardly caused a perceptible flutter.—Men still dare to regard themselves as free citizens of a free and enlightened country, and so long as they respect the laws and perform all their obligations, they will continue to form and express their own opinions, unawed by power and unrestrained by the threats of violence from pseudo Patriots.—*Patriot & Union.*

Compromise.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Inquirer:

Can you inform me whether it is true that Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs were ever willing to compromise our national difficulties after Mr. Lincoln's election, upon the basis of Mr. Crittenden's proposition, and whether they expressed such an opinion in Congress? I have heard it repeatedly asserted, but have seen no evidence in support of it? CITIZEN.

To which the Editor responds:

In reply to our correspondent, we refer him to the following extract from a speech made by Senator Douglas in the United States Senate on the 2nd of March last, which speech was duly published in the Congressional Globe. Mr. Douglas said:

"I *can confirm* the Senator's declaration, that *Senator Davis*, of Mississippi, himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen, was ready at all times to compromise on the Crittenden Proposition. I will go further, and say that *Mr. Toombs* was also."

No Senator present expressed any doubt of the accuracy of Mr. Douglas's statement.

☞The vessels captured by the Confederates, in port and by privateers, since the war commenced, is set down at forty-one in number, of which two have been released and one burned.

☞Mr. Zachariah Grant, of Montgomery county, Tenn., has thirteen sons and two grandsons in one company.

Mr. Cox's Resolutions.

The following resoluions were offered by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, on Monday week.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce the following:

Whereas, It is the part of rational beings to terminate their differences by rational methods, and inasmuch as the differences between the United States authorities and the eleven seceding States have resulted in a state of war, characterized by bitter hostilities and extreme atrocity, and although the party in the seceding States are guilty of breaking the National unity and resisting the lawful authority, yet be it

Resolved, That while we make increased exertions by our army and navy to maintain the integrity and stability of this Government, the common laws of war, those maxims of humanity, moderation and honor, which are a part of the code international, ought to be observed by both parties, and for a stronger reason than exists for such observance between two nations inasmuch as the two incensed parties have a common ancestry, history, prosperity, glory, government, and Union, and are now unhappily engaged in lacerating their common country.

Second, That resulting from these premises, while there ought to be left open, as between two nations, the same means for preventing the war being carried to outrageous extremities, there ought also, in the interest of civilization, to be left open some means for the restoration of peace and Union.

Third, That to this end, the restoration of peace and Union, on the basis of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, there be appointed a committee of one member from each State who shall report to this House at the next session such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as shall assuage all grievances and bring about a reconstruction of the national unity, and that for the preparation of such satisfactory adjustment, and the conference requisite for that end, a commission of seven citizens of the United States be appointed, consisting of Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; Millard Fillmore, of New York; Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; Martin Van Buren of New York; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire; and James Guthrie, of Kentucky, who shall request from the so-called Confederate States the appointment of a similar commission, and who shall meet and confer on the subject, in the city of Louisville, on the first Monday of September next, and that the committee appointed from this House shall notify said commissioners of their appointment and functions, and advise and confer with them, and report their action to the next session as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to be proposed by Congress to the States for their ratification, according to the fifth article of said Constitution.

Mr. Washburne, [Ill.,] objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Cox moved a suspension of the rule. The question was determined in the negative—yeas 42, nays 85. Adjourned.

The following is the vote on Mr. Cox's resolution:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Bailey (Pa.), Burnett, Calvert, Cox, Crevens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dunlap, Grider, Haight, Harding, Holman, Jackson, Johnson, Law, Leary, Logan, May, Mallory, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Reid, Richardson, Robinson, Smith, Steele (N. J.), Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Webster, White (Ohio), Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff.

Nays.—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair (Mo.), Blair (Pa.), Blake, Buffington, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Diven, Duell, Egerton, Edwards, Elliott, Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Hale, Harrison, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg (Mich.), Kellogg (Ill.), Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Moorhead, Morrill (Maine), Morrill (Vt.) Olin, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice (Mass.), Rice (Maine,) Riddle, Rollin (N. H.), Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Spaulding, Stevens, Thomas (Mass.), Train, Trowbridge, Upton, Vandever, Van Wyck, Wall, Wallace, Walton (Me.), Walton (Vt.), Washburne, White (Ind.), Winslow, Worcester, Wright.

The Spoils of Manassas.

It is now ascertained, says the Richmond Examiner, that stores and munitions to the value of fully one million of dollars were captured by our troops from the enemy in the recent battle. *Sixty-seven pieces of artillery* were taken, among them one long rifled 32-pounder, which, by the way, has already been moved in a direction where it will render good service. The rest of the pieces are light field artillery, 6 and 12-pounders, more than half rifled and superbly sighted, among them several Parrot guns, and several made on James' celebrated patent.—The fortune of war put into our hands, along with these, cartridges and ammunition sufficient to serve them for a day's steady firing.

It is impossible to state anything with accuracy as to the quantity of muskets and small arms of all sorts left on the field.—The number could not have been less, however, than fifteen to twenty thousand.

From fifteen to twenty thousand blankets were undoubtedly left on the field and strewn by the wayside. This is probably too moderate an estimate. About one-half of these will come into the possession of the government. Haversacks, cartridge boxes, knapsacks, canteens, and overcoats in immense quantities, were also thrown off by the flying enemy, and now lay in immense piles before the quarter-master's office at Manassas. About one hundred and fifty wagons laden with stores and ammunition, together with twenty patent ambulances, the like of which, for comfort and convenience, are not in the Confederate States, also form no inconsiderable portion of the *spolia opima* of the recent victory.

Among the munitions captured are probably quite two millions of cartridges, manufactured with great pains and cost, and including a full assortment of all calibres and kinds.

Senator Wilson at Bull Run.—It is said that while Senator Wilson was making his masterly retreat in Virginia, on being repulsed by a teamster, whose wagon he sought to occupy, he protested, in plaintive accents, that he was Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. The response of the teamster was to the point, "Henry Wilson be d—d. I have kicked him off the wagon six times already."

☞A girl recently discarded her beaux because he inadvertently stated that he had slept with Clear Conscience the night before.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Messrs. Gorman, Applegate and Sterling left Washington on Thursday with a flag of truce, bearing a communication from the Secretary of War, having for its object the recovery of the body of his brother, Col. Cameron. They yesterday returned without success, owing, it appears, to the communication having been addressed, "To whom it may concern," and not to some particular prominent officer in the Confederate army. This objection removed, there is no doubt that the body can be recovered, as the place of interment is marked, and every facility promised to accomplish that purpose.

The gentlemen carrying the flag speak in high terms of the courteous and kind manner in which they were treated by Col. Stewart, commanding the First Virginia Regiment, and other officers within the field of his operations. They, however, were not permitted to approach directly to Fairfax Court House. Whatever they may have seen of interest in the neighborhood, they have the prudence to conceal, having gone thither on an errand of mercy, and not for reconnoitering purposes.

Members of Congress have been paid their last month's salary, receiving $50 in gold and $250 in two years 6 per cent. treasury notes. The employees of the other departments of the government are hereafter to be paid in the same description of paper.

One of the communications recently sent hither under a flag of truce from Gen. Johnson, was, it is understood, in relation to a report which had reached the Confederates that some of their prisoners had been hung by order of our military authorities. As no such executions have taken place, it may certainly be inferred that Gen. McDowell replied in accordance with this fact.

☞The Senate has confirmed numerous army appointments, among them Maj. Gens. McClellan, Fremont, Dix, Banks, and Brigadier-Gens. Hooker, Curtis, McCall, Sherman, Lander, Kelly, Kearney, Pope, Heintzelman, Porter, Stone, Reynolds, Hunter, Franklin, Rosencranz, Buell, Mansfield, McDowell and Meigs.

☞The Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger has the following items:

A letter from London, the writer of which has been very careful and reliable in his statements, asserts that should the first pitched battle result in the success of the Confederates, the recognition of the Confederacy would be a fixed fact, and that as goes England, so goes France and the continent.

The latest advices of the Confederate loss at the Bull Run battle, puts its down at 1300 killed and wounded, including 300 killed. This is on the authority of the head surgeon of the Southern army.

The Government is fully awake to the schemes on foot for the bolting of Maryland out of the Union, and stirring times may be looked for should the Legislature of that State give the secession ordinance its sanction.

Beecher on the Slain in Battle.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has just taken his vacation till September, and his congregation may do the best it can for spiritual food during the interval. On taking leave he preached a sermon on the killed in the recent battle. The following is an extract:

"More than one-half of the human race die in the cradle. More than one-half of the other-half die before old age. Sudden death is not most to be dreaded. The most painful and the slowest road to Heaven is by disease. Looking at it in its just view, commend me to sudden death by the lightning stroke, by the whistling ball. To be sure, with sudden death there is a violent shock; but as a translation, to pass through the golden doors of Heaven, violent deaths are to be desired. For me, let God's will be done: let me die when and where He pleases; but with my will, not with the long vacation furnished by sickness and disease, my body parched with fever, my blood drying up, my brain stagnant to go crawling and creeping out of life, but rather in full manhood and life, full of vigor."

It is very evident that the reverend gladiator mistook his profession, and that he ought to be leading a brigade. Instead of a minister of peace, he ought to be a man of war. He thinks the best way men can die is, not by disease, but but by a sudden death from "whistling ball." It was no doubt for this reason that in the Kansas troubles he recommended Sharpe's rifles as better medicine for soul and body than the Bible. Yet it is remarkable that, like Gen. Greely, he takes care to keep out of the way of the whistling bullets, which they think excellent music for other men's ears. Why did he not accompany the grand army to battle, even as chaplain, if in no other way? If Mr. Beecher's doctrine be sound, then the prayer in the Liturgy of the Episcopal church which deprecates "sudden death" must be all wrong, and men ought to commit suicide if they can not find death in any other form. "Violent deaths," he says, "are to be desired." The worst of this plan would be that it would soon bring the human species to an end. Thus do the fanatical clergy, cutting adrift from common sense, run war and all other things into the ground.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Another Jeff. Davis.—It seems that the North have a Jeff. Davis. A dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, from New Albany, Ind., is signed Jeff. C. Davis. This gentleman is the adjutant general of Indiana, and a member of Gov. Morton's staff. He should be careful lest he should be confounded with the southern Jeff. Davis.

☞An eloquent negro orator thus concludes an account of the death of a colored brother: "De last word dat he was heard to say, de last word he was known to utter, de last syllable he ebber heabed, de last idea he ejaculated; yes, my bredderin, de berry last word he eber was known to breave forth, sound or articulate, was 'Glory!'" Such amplified perorations are sometimes to be heard from orators of renown.

☞It is reported in Paris that young Mr. Patterson Bonaparte is about to marry a daughter of Prince Murat.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

The Bangor (Me.) *Democrat* contains a call, signed by the State Committee, for a Democratic State Convention, to be held August 15th, from which we extract as follows:

While party organization should be regarded at all times, as having no other end in view than to secure a just and economical administration of government in strict uniformity to the spirit and letter of our written Constitution both National and State, yet especially should that be the case in this hour of our country's peril, when a fearful civil war is raging within our borders, when many of the restraints and limitations of the Federal compact are disregarded and trampled underfoot by the constituted authorities, and when civil liberty itself is in danger of final extinction.

Therefore, believing it to be the unanimous sentiment and heartfelt desire of the political organization which we represent, we cordially invite to participate in our primary elections all men, by whatsoever party name heretofore known, who are opposed to this unholy civil war, and in favor of immediate restoration of PEACE by negotiation and compromise.

Who hold that, while it is the constitutional duty of the Federal Government to protect each of the States of this Union against invasion and domestic violence of application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legistature cannot be convened, yet any invasion of a State by the Federal troops without such application, and in face of the solemn protests of both Legislature and Executive, is a most dangerous violation of the Constitution, and can but end in the utter subverson of the State Governments, which the great author of the Declaration of Independence charged the people to defend as the surest bulwarks of their liberties;

Who hold, that the arbitrament of the sword should never be resorted to until all means of conciliation and all the arts of diplomacy have been exhaused;

That a Union, formed through the agency of mutual interest and brotherly love, when once broken, can never be restored by force of arms;

That "history does not record an example where any human government has been strong enough to crush 10,000,000 of people into subjection when they believed their rights and liberties were imperilled, without first converting the Government itself into a despotism, and destroying the last vestige of freedom;"

That the safety of our republican liberty rests on the strict observance of all the restraints and prohibitions imposed by the Constitution on each of the branches of the Federal Government;

That no circumstances or exigencies can justify the President in raising large standing armies without the authority of law;

That the suspension of the privilege of *habeas corpus* by the Chief Executive officer of the land is an act of usurpation and tyranny which cannot be safely tolerated by a people who are, and hope to remain, free;

That the repeated violation by the President of "The Rights of the People to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures," without warrant, and unsupported by affirmation, calls for immediate rebuke and condemnation;

That a large standing army and an overwhelming national debt are the immediate forerunners of a military despotism, and utterly incompatible with the general diffusion of property, and of the freedom hitherto enjoyed by the people of the States;

That the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99, drawn by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, are the true exposition of the nature of the Federal Government, and of the extent of its power;

And, finally, we invite to join with us all those in whose breasts these sacred principles of the Fathers find a ready echo—principles which should ever be "the creed of our political faith, the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust;

Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political;

The support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the surest bulwarks against anti-Republican tendencies;

A mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution, where peaceful remedies are unprovided;

A generous spirit of concession and compromise, the vital principle of republics, without which there must be an appeal to *force* the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism;

The supremacy of the civil over the military authority;

Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened;

Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of the person, under the protection of the *habeas corpus*, and trial by juries impartially selected.

If any have wandered from these principles in moments of error or of alarm, let them hasten while the forms of our beloved Republic yet remain, to retrace their steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety.

☞The N. Y. *Tribune* contains the following direct fire at the Administration. Eager office-seekers will please take notice:

"An applicant for office under the Federal Administration, not yet having received the appointment he desires, now proposes to go to Washington and establish himself as a correspondent of Judge Magrath, Beauregard and Jeff. Davis. By this means he thinks he can shorten the delay in making out his commission, or perhaps get a much better place than he has asked for."

Another Nut for our Foreign Population.—The Boston Transcript of Wednesday, says that on Tuesday last more than fifty men, mechanics and laborers, were discharged from the Charleston Navy Yard, because they were foreigners! and their places filled by natives. Among those removed were several who had taken out their first naturalization papers. The discharged men, however, have one privilege, to wit, they may enter the army, and no questions will be asked.

☞Gen. Pillow's famous Chain Bridge which was stretched across the Mississippi upon buoys to blockede the river against an invading force, has been torn away by the logs and drifted wood, and $30,000 invested in this splendid military engine was lost to the State of Tennessee. Pillow's military exploits are very original, but do not seem to work well in practice.

☞"Pappy, can't I go to the zoological rooms to see the camomile fight the rhinocorous cow?"

"Sartin, my son—but don't get your trousers torn. Strange, my dear, what a taste that boy has got for natural history, isn't it? No longer than yesterday he had eight pair of tom cats hanging by their tails from the clothes line."

☞A rough individual, whose knowledge of classical language was not quite complete, has been sick, and on recovery was told by his doctor that he might have a little animal food. "No, sir, I took your gruel easy enough, but hang me if I can go your hay and oats."

☞An old maid who has her eye a little sideways on matrimony, says "the curse of war is, that it will make so many widows, who will be fierce to get married, and, know how to do it, that modest old maids will stand no chance at all."

☞Anatomists say that a man changes every seven years. "Therefore," says the inimitable Jones, "my tailor should not remind me of the 'little bill' I contracted in 1854—I aint the man."

☞Richmond is one hundred and thirty miles, by railroad, from Washington.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 1861.

Democratic County Committee.

THE Democratic Standing Committee of Adams county will meet at the house of CHARLES WILL, in Gettysburg, *on Saturday, the 24th day of August instant*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of fixing days for the holding of the Delegate Elections and the County Convention, and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary. Every member is urged to be present.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, *Chairman.*

☞The following persons compose the Committee:

Gettysburg, J. Brinkerhoff, H. J. Stahle; Freedom, M. McFadden; Straban, Thos. Vaughn; Liberty, F. McIntire; Hamiltonban, Daniel Snyder; Franklin, Benj. Beardorff; Butler, J. Thomas, Menallen, Joseph Wolf; Tyrone, John Eckenrode; Huntingdon, J. B. Miller; Latimore, Ralph Hacht, Sr.; Reading, T. N. Dicks; Hamilton, John Dellone; Berwick Bor., Joseph Wolf; Berwick tp., John Miller; Oxford, J. S. Gitt; Conewago, Francis Krichten; Mountpleasant, J. E. Miller; Union, Wm. Sell; Germany, Simon S. Bishop; Mountjoy, S. E. Miller.

Aug. 12, 1861. tm

Another New Dodge.

After Know Nothingism had reached its summit and was rapidly on the down-hill road, the leaders found it necessary to resort to a new dodge. Hence, to avoid the responsibility for the odium which attached to the midnight organization, they adopted, here in Pennsylvania, a new name—that of the "People's Party."

After sailing along thus, a year or two, it was found that in order to satisfy New England and the Northwest, a square-up anti slavery position must be taken, which was done, under the name of "Republican."—As such they nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, upon a platform of hostility to the equality of the States in their rights in the Territories, and, in an evil hour, that nomination was successful—though not by a majority of the votes of the people. Almost maddened with joy at their good luck, the Republicans boasted loudly that their principles were now endorsed, and would be established through all time.

But what do we see to-day? That party, after but a few months of power, is already terror-stricken at the responsibility resting upon its shoulders, and to avoid its crushing effect, which awaits them in a terrible defeat, Republican leaders are positively begging of Democrats—of "locofocos," as they used to name them—to unite with *them* in county nominations, under the "catching" title of "Union." Like Know Nothingism, the Republican party is AFRAID to be called up to face its misdeeds—AFRAID to submit its record to the judgment of the people at the ballot-box—AFRAID to continue the issue upon which their candidate reached the Presidency;—thus virtually acknowledging that the Republican party is founded upon wrong principles, and, by implication, that the Democratic party is right.

This new name dodge will deceive no reflecting man. A change of name will not change the character of its leaders. They will still stick to their old hobby—the negro;—but, the people having sickened of it and the terrible consequences it has brought upon the country, they, the Republican leaders, are forced to the adoption of a new cognomen in order to reach the end they have so long had in view.

The people are waking up, however, to the true state of the case. The promised blessings which were to flow from Lincoln's administration have failed to appear—instead, we have civil war, prostration in business, the hardest kind of "hard times." If the Republican leaders think they can stand on this record, let them submit it to the people, by making straight-out Republican nominations. The Democrats will make theirs, as usual. Let us have a manly contest—no petty trickery—and then the people will either endorse the Republican party, or they will decide that the country must again be governed by that party which has so long preserved it, peaceably and prosperously—the old and always national Democracy.

New York and Ohio.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of New York was held at Albany on Wednesday last, when a proposition was received from the Republican State Committee for a union convention of the two parties. The proposal was rejected.

The Convention, while holding that the war should be vigorously prosecuted, regarded it as the duty of the federal government to hold out terms of peace and accommodation to the dissevered States, assuring them of all their rights under the Constitution.

The State Convention will be held at Syracuse on the 4th of September.

Subsequently the sub-committee of the Republican State Committee called a State convention to meet at Syracuse, September 11th.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio on Wednesday, nominated H. J. Jewett for Governor, and J. Scott Harrison for Lieut. Governor. A proposition from the Republican State Committee for a "Union" ticket was promptly rejected. A series of resolutions were adopted. The third recommends to the Legislatures of the several States to hold a National Convention for the purpose of settling the present difficulties, and restoring peace, and preserving the Union—The sixth resolution condemns the President for his late attempt to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

The Democrats of New York and Ohio are too wide awake to be caught in the Republican "no party" trap—and so they will prove to be everywhere else.

Party Issues and the Union.

Before the commencement of this war a very large proportion, perhaps the majority of the Northern people, entertained the conviction that the Union could not be maintained by force. Democrats were not alone in this opinion. Many of the leading Republican organs openly declared that war would not bring back the seceded States. The magnitude of the undertaking impressed most minds with its impracticability. As for the Democratic party, it was almost unanimous in deprecating the use of force on the part of the Federal Government. There was no more bold and outspoken enemy of coercion in the country than Mr. Douglas, whose last speech in the Senate was a powerful argument against the use of force as the means of perpetuating the Union. Mr. Lincoln in his Inaugural address expressed the opinion that force would not hold the seceded States. While his oath of office imposed upon him certain obligations from which he could not shrink, his Inaugural address, taken in connection with his late message to Congress, shows that the original programme of the Administration contemplated nothing more than to maintain the visible symbols of Federal possession at Sumter and Pickens; to attempt the collection of revenue in Southern ports from shipboard or by means of a rigorous blockade, and to trust to the future for some means of preserving the Union. Certainly neither the Administration or the people contemplated the raising of an army of 500,000 men to march South and subdue secession in its strongholds.

The events which changed the policy of the Administration are already familiar to the country. The Democratic party unanimously favored a settlement by peaceful means while that was still possible—and when the country was rapidly hurried into war by the precipitancy of hot blood, that party with equal unanimity rallied to the defence of the Government. They took this step because it was a solemn duty.—Educated to revere the Constitution, obey the laws and respect the Government, Democrats did not allow their dislike of the principles of the party in power to interfere with duty to the Government. But at the same time they did not cast away their cherished principles—nor did they forget that every plan for a peaceful settlement of our national troubles had been thwarted by the party in power. In short, Democrats, by supporting the Government administered by Republicans, did not thereby be one Republicans, or cease to entertain solemn convictions of the destructive and revolutionary tendencies of that party. Here is precisely where many Republicans have fallen into a great error.—They seem to regard the Government and the Republican party as one and the same thing, and the man who opposes the latter as disloyal to the former. The Government is one thing—the Republican party another. Democrats mean to insist upon the distinction. While they will never fail to perform their duties as citizens, they will never cease to war upon the dominant party until it is swept from power. That party must answer at the bar of public opinion for its acts. The cry of treason and traitor will not deter Democrats from the exercise of their undoubted privilege of examining the conduct of our rulers, and of condemning that conduct when demanding condemnation. Democrats know their rights as citizens, and mean to maintain them, though government parasites and pensioners bellow treason until they are hoarse.

There are indications of a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to screen their misdeeds from public scrutiny by abandoning their party organization and losing their identity in a great Union party. Let them disavow Republicanism if they please, and thereby acknowledge that its baneful race has run—but it cannot be perpetuated by the old trick of a fresh baptism. Its leaders would not resort to this expedient if it could stand alone. They know its weakness, and wish to cover it up. The *North American* exclaims:—"The test of adherence to the Union is the only test the public should require in any partizan sense." Adherence to the Union cannot be made a *partizan* test, except perhaps in the case of those men who set the Chicago platform above the Constitution and the Union, and declared that it was better worth preserving than a hundred Unions. Democrats who have at all times and under all circumstances adhered to the Union need no such test applied to them. It may answer for men of Union-sliding propensities. But Democrats insist upon a platform comprehending the Union, the Constitution, the laws, an economical government, responsibility of rulers to the people, and a direct issue with the party in power. Talk of fidelity to the Union as the only partizan test! Has the Administration acted upon this principle? Did the Republicans of Philadelphia act upon it when they nominated Mr. Charles O'Neill for Congress? Are not Democrats daily pronounced traitors by the Republican press because they insist upon the Constitution as the supreme law of the land?—In fact, the party in power has forced the Democratic party into the position of self-vindication. The premonitions of defeat and the desire to avoid the coming retribution have alone induced the Republican leaders to suggest the avoidance of party issues.—*Patriot & Union.*

"No Party."

"William O'Brien has been removed from the position of marker in the Custom House of New York, and Robert Vosburg, a negro, appointed in his place."

We clip the above from the *Pine and Palm*, an abolition paper, published in Boston and New York simultaneously. It is put forth in that sheet with a gusto, as showing the advance of "liberal principles" in the government, when white men can be turned out of public employment to make room for negroes. Inasmuch as the announcement comes from the other side, we suppose we may take it for truth—it is not "a secession lie," as our opposition friends are dubbing everything that don't suit them.

General Cadwallader.—It is stated apparently upon authority from Washington, that the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress have unanimously requested the President to assign Gen. Cadwallader to a command in accordance with his rank and abilities as an officer.

No Sunday Fighting.—A committee of clergymen of Springfield, Ohio, was appointed at a prayer meeting, the other day, to draw up a protest against attacks being made by the federal troops on Sunday.

Revival of the Pet Bank System.

By a recent act of Congress the Independent Treasury System, under the operations of which the public money has been preserved from possibility of loss, is effectually repealed; and the Pet Bank system, as it was called, which preceded it, revived.

As remarked by the Albany *Argus*, the money to be raised by loan—three hundred millions, to which three hundred millions more must be added—will be deposited in Banks to be selected by the Cabinet officers. The Banks are to be solvent—when the money is deposited with them. If they turn out insolvent afterwards, it is nobody's fault, but one of the fortunes of war.

The Banks that most need and least deserve these deposits will be those most clamorous for them.

This system is not a new or untried one. The American people have seen its workings. A bank receives a large deposit from Government, and enlarges its risks, by discounting more freely to its customers. When the Government calls for its money, it has to recall these discounts. Hence a perpetual recurrence of commercial pressures. Generally the banks fail, and so wipe out the account: and as there is no survivorship of responsibility as in individual stockholders, that ends it.

This is no imaginary danger. It is almost a certainty. Are the Northwestern Banks safe depositories of the public moneys? Are those of the Atlantic ports, sealed by the embargo and tariff, and filled with the paper of broken merchants?

Let us not deceive ourselves as to the effect of this measure. The loans raised in the name of the Nation, to save it at this crisis, are to go into the hands of favorite bankers, and to be lost there. They will reach the soldier, as his food and his clothes reach him, decimated in quantity, or in the depreciated and perishable paper currency of broken banks.

The Republicans Uneasy.

In the *sure* Republican counties—Beaver, Erie, and others—the Republicans have made or are about making nominations of their own. This is done to secure the "whole loaf." But in Democratic counties, as well as in those in which they fear a heavy revulsion against the principles of their party, Republicans advocate "union" tickets, and in their anxiety to accomplish their humbug purpose, beg most beseechingly of Democrats to go in with them.—But Democrats, being made of better stuff, are not so easily "caught." They see that the Republicans are scared, and will leave them to get out of their difficulties as best they can. They are under no obligations to the Republicans, having received nothing but abuse and denunciation at their hands. The Democrats stand now, where they have always stood, upon high national principles, and they will continue to stand there. A few, for reasons which may be satisfactory to themselves, may stray off into Republican (exhausted) pastures, but for every one that is *lost* two will be gained to the Democracy. The people have been brought to *reflect*, upon their own best interests. The Republican leaders know this, and hence are "shaking in their shoes." But there is no help for them. They stand condemned, whilst the Democracy are hopeful, and will not only preserve, but strengthen their position in every county. In many of the counties they have already nominated tickets, and in nearly or all the rest preparations are making to do so.—Republicans may change their name as often as they please—the Democrats will go on in their old constitutional path, assured that never was there more need for the preservation of their organization than now. Republican leaders may tax their wits to the utmost to still further delude the people, but their fate is sealed—"the handwriting is on the wall."

Abolition Partisanship.

The excesses of partizanship in the abolition leaders of Massachusetts are beginning to revolt the public mind of that State. The Boston Herald has been an out-and-out war paper until now, and still it stands by the government; but it says in language worth heeding everywhere:

It has been our aim to sustain the government against those in opposition to it, and we shall continue to do so in the future.—At the same time the Herald will oppose all attempts to make this an abolition war, or to foist upon the country the dogmas of Sumner, Wilson, and Andrew. These men have done mischief enough. The war should be brought to as speedy a termination as possible, having a due regard to our national honor. *We believe this can only be done by an abandonment of the North of the strong anti-slavery sentiments promulgated by the men above mentioned.* From this time we oppose John A. Andrew and those at the State House who carry their political prejudices into all of their actions and refuse to listen to the advice of men who are not Republicans. If this is the opening gun of the campaign, it will make sad havoc with those who have provoked the attack.

An Ohio M. C. in the Flight.

Mr. Riddle, a Republican member of Congress from Ohio, writes a letter to the Cleveland Leader concerning his experience at the battle at Bull Run, from which we make the following extract:

"Well, the further they (the soldiers) ran, the more frightened they grew, and *although we moved on as rapidly as we could*, the fugitives passed us by scores.

The heat was awful, although now about 6; the men were exhausted; their mouths gaped, their lips cracked and blackened with the powder of the cartridges they had bitten off in the battle; their eyes starting in frenzy—no mortal ever saw such a mass of ghastly wretches.

As we passed the poor, demented, exhausted wretches, who could not climb into the high, close baggage wagons, they made frantic efforts to get on to and into *our carriage*. They grasped it everywhere, and got on to it, and into it, and over it, and implored us every way to take them on. We had to be rough with them. At first they loaded us down almost to a stand still, and we had to push them off and throw them out. Finally Brown and I, with a pistol each, kept them out, although one poor devil got in in spite of us, and we lugged the coward two miles. I finally opened the door and he was tumbled out."

Gone Up.—The Cosmopolitan Art Association has succumbed to the pressure of the times, and they have discontinued all their publications.—Those who drew pictures in the late distribution will get them, minus the frames. Some of the Yankee subscribers are very indignant at the swindle, and propose holding the agents responsible for the money they paid for the publications.

☞The Hon. Robert Toombs has been appointed Brigadier General in the C. S. army, and will take the field immediatly.

CONGRESS.

On Saturday week, in the Senate, Mr. Kennedy presented a respectful but earnest protest from the Legislature of Maryland, against the unwarrantable arrest of Ross Winans and others, citizens of Maryland. After a long discussion, on the right of petition, the memorial was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. King, of N. Y., submitted a resolution that the Secretary of War be empowered to pay the troops monthly when practicable, expressing a desire not to trammel the action of the Department by the intervention of any law. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the Senate took up the House resolution fixing the time of adjournment.

Mr. Simmons moved that it be so amended as to enable both Houses to adjourn at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, August 6th. Agreed to.

In the House, Mr. Allen moved to take up the Senate resolution providing that a joint committee of both branches of Congress shall call on the President and request him to set apart a day for public humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed with solemn religious ceremonies, and fervent supplications for the success of our arms and the restoration of peace.

Mr. Lovejoy moved to amend the bill by adding, "and by reaging the 58th chapter of Isaiah."

Mr. Vallandigham suggested the sermon on the Mount.

The original resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bingham, from the judiciary committee, reported back, with his amendment, the bill to sieze and confiscate all property employed for insurrectionary purposes.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the bill on the table, and demanded the yeas and nays on his motion. Yeas 47, nays 66. So the House refused to lay the bill on the table.

The House here concurred in the Senate joint resolution to adjourn on Tuesday next.

Mr. Bingham's amendment was then concurred in.

The question coming up on the passage of the bill, Mr. Burnett demanded the yeas and nays. Agreed to; yeas 60, nays 48. So the bill was passed.

The Speaker here laid before the House a message from the President in answer to a resolution adopted by the House on Wednesday, calling on him for information in reference to the capture of the Hon. Alfred Ely. The President replies that he is in possession of no facts, save a telegraphic dispatch announcing Mr. Ely's capture and confinement.

On Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Trumbull presented the petition of a number of citizens of Chicago, Ill., asking that the war be prosecuted with all possible vigor, and that no discrimination in favor of birth-place be hereafter required in the enlistment of volunteers. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Trumbull moved that the Senate proceed to consider the House amendment to the bill to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes.

The House amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Breckinridge presented twelve memorials from more than six hundred citizens of Niagara county, N. Y., deprecating the war, and asking that amendments be proposed to the constitution, or a call be issued for a national convention, in order that some arrangements might be made which would cause a cessation of hostilities.

Mr. Breckinridge also presented a letter in connection with the memorial, stating that a similar petition was now being signed, and which already contained as many names as that which he had just presented. Laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill legalizing the act of the President in calling out the volunteers.

Mr. Pearce objected to its consideration, and afterwards withdrew the objection.

Mr. Saulsbury renewed the objection, and was then prevailed upon to withdraw it, when

Mr. Powell renewed the objection.

Mr. Wilson now moved to take up the bill to increase the pay of volunteers, and moved to amend it by adding the bill last offered.

The bill was read, when

Mr. Breckinridge rose in his seat smiling, and remarked that the bill sounded very much like the joint resolution No. 1, but he could not help noticing that some important features of the resolution were left out.

Mr. Wilson, (interrupting.)—If the Senator will allow a vote on this bill now, I will endeavor to afford him an opportunity to vote upon the entire resolution.

Mr. Powell, who had called for the yeas and nays, now withdrew them, and the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. Vallandigham introduced a joint resolution referring to a convention of the States to amend the constitution. On his motion it was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House passed the Senate bill creating a metropolitan police system for the District of Columbia, and to establish a police therefor.—It was not even read.

Mr. Calvert offered a preamble setting forth that while it is the duty of Congress by proper legislation to strengthen the hands of the government, to maintain the supremacy of the laws, it is no less their duty to examine into the original causes of dissension, and apply such remedies as may restore peace, and concluding with a resolution that a joint committee be appointed, consisting of nine members of the House and four of the Senate, to consider and report such amendments to the constitution to restore confidence and insure the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Lovejoy moved that the resolution be tabled and the House voted to do so. Yeas 72, nays 39.

Mr. May introduced a preamble concluding with a resolution setting forth that the Republican party have achieved their success on a sectional and social issue, and is responsible for the present national misfortunes; that the uncompromising spirit of that party prevented compromise when the same was practicable; and that it is impossible by force of arms to subjugate the seceded States, which are united to a man in defense of their sacred rights against the most cruel and merciless usuages, &c.; and in view of all the public calamities, recognizing the necessity which controls human affairs, it becomes the duty of Congress to provide for the appointment of commissioners to procure an armistice to preserve peace at all events, and directed so to compromise as to preserve the Union, if possible, and if this cannot be done, to provide for the peaceful separation of those States which have seceded and others which may hereafter secede.

Messrs. Bingham and Lovejoy severally objected to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. May moved a suspension of the rules, but the motion was disagreed to.

Mr. Diven offered a resolution, as follows:—That, as rebels are now in arms against this government, all suggestions or resolutions looking to a compromise with the traitors are either cowardly or treasonable.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, said the resolution assailed the motives of representatives.

Mr. Diven moved to suspend the rules, and demanded tellers—yeas 56, nays 36. So, two-thirds not voting, the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Vallandigham asked leave to present a number of petitions from several States asking for a peaceful adjustment of the present national difficulties. He explained, as his reason for desiring to present them in open House, that the Congressional Globe did not contain the record of petitions presented under the rule.

Mr. Blake objected, when

Mr. Vallandigham asked what had become of the right of petition?

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, offered a resolution to the effect that whenever the people of the disloyal States shall lay down their arms the war ought to cease, and that, in the judgment of this House, it is no part nor object of the operations on the part of the United States to interfere with the institution of slavery.

Mr. McKnight asked if the resolution was not substantially the same as the one offered a few days since by Mr. Crittenden.

The Speaker decided that all debate on the subject was out of order.

Mr. Kellogg, from the committee on judiciary, reported a bill fixing the number of members of Congress at 239. Passed.

Mr. Cox offered the following:

Resolved, That the member from New York who endeavored to introduce a resolution denouncing over forty members of this House, who voted for propositions to adjust our national difficulties, "as cowards and traitors," deserves the censure of this House and all good patriots—for the falsehood, arrogance and insult to his peers, contained in his unparliamentary resolution.

Mr. Colfax would remind the gentleman from Ohio that Mr. Diven was not now in his seat.

Mr. Cox said he wished his resolution to accompany the resolution of the gentleman from New York. The motion was lost.

Mr. Stevens reported the Senate bill to increase the pay of volunteers, and approving all the acts of the President under his proclamation calling out the volunteers.

Mr. Vallandigham said he would not object to the bill if gentlemen would grant the yeas and nays on a separate vote legalizing the President's acts. Agreed to by Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Vallandigham then moved to strike out the second section of the bill authorizing and legalizing the acts of the President.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky., asked to be excused from voting. He did not approve of all the measures and acts of the President, though there were some that he would vote for.

The House refused to excuse him, and pending the call of the roll on the vote to strike out, he left the hall.

On Mr. Vallandigham's motion to strike out the second section, the yeas were 19 and the nays 74.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, when it passed unaltered in the form in which it came from the Senate.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr Trumbull moved to take up the bill 104 to punish certain crimes against the United States. Agreed to.

The chair stated that the resolution legalizing the acts of the President was now in order, and ordered the Secretary to call the roll.

Mr. King, of New York, said that one point of the resolution, the institution of the blockade, involved a point of international law concerning the rights of neutrals, and he was in favor of further consideration before the resolution be put upon its passage.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., said he was willing to amend the resolution to suit the views of the other side by striking out the words "set on foot a blockade," and inserting "close the ports," and strike out the words "as though done by a previous Congress." He said the resolution was important and should pass.

Mr. Breckinridge said the resolution was well known to all the Senators: that it was one of the first measures of the session—had been open to amendment and debate for weeks: in fact, it was the pet measure of the majority of the Senators, who had, through its medium, sent forth outbursts of their patriotism(?). They are, he said, just in the shape in which we desire to record our votes upon them. Such was the desire some time ago to obtain a vote upon them that it was with difficulty that a Senator on this side, in the name of the constitution, could obtain leave to speak upon it. Senators' ardor has now cooled. The resolution is well known to the country; if we are to vote upon it at all, let us either vote it down or pass it.

Mr. Polk reiterated that the resolution was up the first day of the session. He said the country were anxiously looking for a vote.—The resolution is not now amendable, and he hoped the Senate would proceed to vote.

Mr. Fessenden said that his side of the body (Republican) was not ready to vote on the resolution, but it was not through fear of the members on the opposite side or by conversion through argument. That the only question with him was whether the points contained in the resolution were of any practical utility.—He believed they were not. He said that from the first he thought the resolution ought to have been amended in its phraseology. He did not attach importance enough to the resolution to give himself any trouble about its passage. There was, he said, no use of a vote.—It is too late now to get it through the House; but if a vote was to be taken he should vote for the resolution.

Mr. Fessenden continued. We did not listen to the speeches of the other side expecting to learn something which would cause a change of sentiment. We listened attentively to the honorable Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Breckinridge) because we wished to hear his eloquent arguments. That Senator always says a good deal, and all that he does say is good. We, on this side, argued all we had to argue.

Mr. Breckinridge—If the Senator from Maine will allow me, I would state that I have not yet heard any attempt to argue by the gentlemen of the other side.

Mr. Dixon asked leave to introduce a bill.

Mr. Wilson objected. He wanted a vote.

Mr. Trumbull made some remarks, the substance of which was that the resolution was not a party measure, as he looked at the matter. That a vote was being urged, but he did not want to vote now; if it was insisted on he would vote against the bill. The bill, he said, would not pass without first being considered.

Mr. Foster obtained unanimous consent to move that the following be taken up, which was passed:

Resolved, That all business before the Senate at the close of this session shall be postponed till the next session, and then proceeded with as though there had been no adjournment.

On motion of Mr. King, the Senate went into executive session.

At three minutes to twelve o'clock the doors were again opened. At one minute to twelve o'clock several messages in writing were received from the President of the United States, when, upon motion of Mr. Doolittle, the Senate went into executive session, where they remained half an hour, a joint resolution having passed to prolong the session that length of time, and at half past twelve the Senate adjourned.

The House passed the Senate bill to increase the pay of the regular army and volunteers.

The House next disposed of several matters of no public importance.

Mr. Wickliffe announced the triumph of the Union in Kentucky, which was received with warm applause.

Mr. Kellogg then reported that the President had no further communication to make to Congress.

The Speaker said, "the hour for the adjournment having arrived, I therefore declare this House adjourned *sine die*."

The members then separated all in evident good humor.

The New Party Dodge---Stand by the Old Flag.

We observe that an effort is being made in different quarters in this State to organize a new party, under the name of the "Union party." The leaders in this movement are either the avowed and bitter enemies of the Democratic party, or its secret foes, who have for years past been engaged in the work of disorganization. We warn Democrats against being misled by this scheme of the Republican leaders to escape responsibility for their misdeeds, and to perpetuate the disastrous rule of the party now in power. It is not surprising that they should endeavor to conceal their transgressions under the regalia of a new organization; for that would be characteristic of a party which changes its name and its principles periodically—but we shall be surprised if Democrats are duped by the machinations of their wily enemies.

If the Republican party and the Chicago platform had not become odious to the people we would hear nothing of the organization of a new party. That is leaders have become satisfied that its short, brilliant and fatal career is already run affords gratifying evidence of a great reaction in public sentiment. That they are ready and anxious to abandon it, shows their settled conviction that it can never carry another election. Will Democrats help them to repair its shattered fortunes?

The last and only hope of the country is in the maintenance of the Democratic organization. Bitter experience has already sickened the people of Republican domination. That party has been in power four short months, and within that period our national prosperity has been destroyed, business has been paralyzed, civil war rages, the incompetency of our rulers has caused the humiliating defeat of the Federal army, and the future presents the terrile prospect of fruitless war, crushing taxation, and the utter prostration of every industrial pursuit which renders a people prosperous and happy. Such are the consequences of the triumph of a party that refused to comprehend the whole country, and insisted upon forcing narrow sectional issues into the Administration of the General Government. The evils which it contributed to bring upon the country are aggravated by the dishonesty of its leaders, who divert a large share of the money, wrung from the people for the maintenance of the Government, into their own private pockets. Blundering and plundering is the order of the day. Disaster in the field and corruption among the rulers are the visible fruits of the administration of a party that promised peace and prosperity to the country.

Democrats are now asked to rescue the Republican party from the swift destruction to which it is rushing, and to contribute to its perpetuity by uniting with its leaders in the formation of a new party based upon pretended devotion to the Union. They will catch at no such glittering device. The Democratic party has been sneered at as a "Union-saving" organization, and it will wear the epithet, intended as a reproach, as a badge of honor. Let the salvation of the Union be henceforward, as heretofore, its cardinal principle. At the call of the Government, Democrats entered the ranks of the army in the proportion of two to one of their opponents to aid in the prosecution of a war which they had no hand in inaugurating, and which they strove by all peaceful means to avert. And how have they been requited for their loyalty to the Government? By insult and derision—by denunciation as secessionists and traitors—by studied exclusion from public positions. Let them now encourage this scheme to save the Republican party from the responsibility of its transgressions, by co-operating in the formation of a new party, and they will discover that they are used to cover up the defections of wily and artful enemies, and to impart a fresh lease of power to the authors of our troubles.

No—the Democratic party must make a decided stand for the Constitution, the Union and the laws. Unless this is done the very foundations of public liberty will be undermined, and power be wrested from the people and vested absolutely in our rulers, who may go on blundering and plundering until misgovernment and despotism shall have accomplished the total destruction of our constitutional form of government. When the laws are openly disregarded, the Constitution boldly trampled upon, freedom of speech and the press assailed, Senators and Representatives threatened and denounced in Congress because they dare to protest against these usurpations of power: when a consolidated government is advocated by the President, and Cabinet Ministers: when to stand up for the Constitution and the inalienable rights of the States and the people is to be a traitor, it is time to inquire, where are we drifting?—time for the Democratic party to take a firm and decided stand in defence of constitutional liberty.

We utter what we know to be the prevailing sentiment among the Democrats of Pennsylvania when we counsel them to stand by their organization in a spirit of patriotic devotion to the Constitution and the Union. Let a clear, distinct, unmistakable issue be made against the usurpations, the blundrings and plunderings of the party in power. Show our rulers that while Democrats will sustain the Government they will not endorse its misdeeds and its corruption. Let the despised "Union-savers" rally to the defence of the Constitution, nominate candidates for the Legislature, and the people are ready to come to their support.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞Congress has passed an act adding four dollars per month to the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the volunteers. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved to reduce the proposed increase to two dollars per month. He remarked that the expenses of the Government were at the rate of *a million and a quarter per day*—and he could not see where the money was to come from. It might have been deducted from the salaries of members of Congress, Postmasters, Government officials, and from the stealings of contracts, without any damage to the public service.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞Gen. McClellan has orderd that the troops under his command shall be drilled once each week by the sound of the trumpet. The men now know nothing of the trumpet drill.

☞Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, late Attorney General and Secretary of State of the United States, having resumed his practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and of the U. S., has fixed upon York, Pa., as his residence.

☞The Republican State Convention of Maine on Monday, re-nominated Mr. Washburne for Governor. Republicanism expects to stand on its own legs up there awhile yet.

The Direct Tax Bill.

A copy of the direct tax bill passed by Congress, and said to be official, is published in the New York Express, and differs very materially from the one going the rounds of the press. It appears that the proposed tax on watches and carriages, and an excise upon domestic liquors contained in the original bill, were stricken out by the committee of conference of the two houses.—The bill as passed, taxes the incomes of residents of the United States, where said incomes are over $800, *three per cent.*, and the incomes of non-residents, when over $800 and accruing from property, &c., owned in the United States, *five per cent.* The total levy of $20,000,000 is upon real property and incomes. The quota to be paid by Pennsylvania is $1,946,719.

Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the bill declare the mode of appointing assessors and collectors, and their duties. The Secretary of the Treasury will divide the States, Territories and District of Columbia into convenient districts, and appoint an assessor and collector, who must be freeholders and residents in each district. They must give suitable bonds and take oath to execute their offices faithfully. Their appointment is to take place before the second Tuesday of February, 1862.

Sections 13, 14 and 15 enact that the direct tax laid by the act is to be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling houses, which several articles subject to taxation shall be enumerated and valued by the respective assessors at the rate each of them is worth in money on the 1st day of April, 1862: Provided, however, that all property of whatever kind coming within any of the foregoing descriptions, and belonging to the United States or any State, or permanently or specially exempted from taxation by the laws of the State wherein the same may be situated at the time of the passage of this act, together with such property belonging to any individual who actually resides therein, shall be worth the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be exempted from the aforesaid enumeration and valuation, and from the direct tax aforesaid. And provided further, that in making such assessment, due regard shall be had to any valuation that may have been made under the authority of the State or Territory at any period nearest to said 1st day of April.

Section 16 declares that any one furnishing a fraudulent list of property shall be fined a sum not exceeding $500 with costs.

Section 52 provides that from and after the first day of January next there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon the annual income of every person residing in the United States, wether such income is derived from any kind of property, or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, if such annual income exceeds the sum of eight hundred dollars, a tax of three per centum on the amount of such excess of such income above eight hundred dollars: provided that upon such portion of said income as shall be derived from interest upon treasury notes or other securities of the United States there shall be levied, collected and paid a tax of 2½ per centum. Upon the income, rents or dividends, accruing upon any property, securities, or stocks owned in the United States by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a tax of five per centum, excepting that portion of said income derived from interest on treasury notes and other securities of the government of the United States, which shall pay one and one-half per centum. The tax herein provided shall be assessed upon the annual income of the persons herein named for the year next preceding the time for assessing said tax, to wit: the year next preceding the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty two; and the said taxes, when so assessed and made public, shall become a lien on the property or other sources of said income for the amount of the same with the interest and other expenses of collection until paid. Provided that all local taxes assessed upon this property from which the income is derived shall be first deducted.

An Engagement in Missouri.

The Associate Press telegraphs an engagement at Dug Springs, in Missouri, between Gen. Lyon's forces and the Confederates. The despatch states that a scouting party of cavalry was sent out by Gen. Lyon, and seeing a regiment of infantry coming along the road they charged, killing thirty of the Confederates and wounding forty.

On approaching Curren, Gen. Lyon advanced upon some three thousand Confederates, who retreated. It was not known whether any of the enemy were killed.—Gen. Lyon did not lose a man, but made several prisoners.

Gen. Lyon then retired to Springfield, fearing that, as most of the Confederates were mounted, they might by a rapid movement flank him and take Springfield. There may be some heavy engagements in Missouri before long.

Things are comparatively quiet on the upper and lower Potomac.

☞It is said that Charles Sumner, the Senator from Massachusetts, wrote a letter to the District Attorney at Boston, a few days before the defeat of the Federal forces at Bull Run, in which he stated that he had seen the President, and after great exertion had obtained from him a promise that he, the President, would give positive orders to Lieut. General Scott to make an immediate attack upon the position of the rebel forces.—*Patriot & Union.*

From the Baltimore American.

Stories of Barbarous Treatment Contradicted.—We are gratified at the opportunity afforded of contradicting the rumors of barbarous treatment by the Confederates of Government soldiers after the battle. From troops passing through here, and particularly from the members of the Michigan regiments, who have a large number of wounded with them, we learn that every attention was paid to the wounded which the most humane could have desired; one soldier affirming that when he called upon the man who had shot him down for some water, the confederate supplied him from his own canteen.

We repeat that we are glad to learn this, for, revolting as the character of this contest is to every American feeling, it is agreeable to learn that needless barbarities have not accompanied the terrible slaughter at Manassas, as at first charged; and it is to be hoped that the same regard to the dictates of humanity will be observed everywhere.

If the press of either section were half as eager to say those things which are calculated to soften the feelings of the two sections toward each other, as it is to parade sensation paragraphs and to deal in the horrible, a vast deal of evil might be prevented. Let every humane act of either side be chronicled, then, if only for the honor of the combatants as Americans.

☞Bills appropriating $275,000,000 were passed through both Houses during the special session of Congress which closed on Tuesday.

Fishing by Lightning.—One day last week the lightning struck the dam at Byron Smith's grist mill at South Hadley, Mass., and glancing off, was diffused over the pond. Soon after, the fish that had been stunned rose to the surface of the water, and large pickerel, suckers, shiners, and other fish, were taken by hand in large quantities.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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Local Items.

PERSONAL.—We need money badly, and it will be a very great relief to us if our friends and patrons will furnish us with a little of the "needful" without delay. If they cannot pay all, let them at least give us a *part of* that to which we are justly entitled, in order to relieve us from our embarrassments. We think we have been very indulgent, and therefore hope to meet with a ready response to what we conceive to be a reasonable request.

Persons at a distance can remit by mail, at our risk. Come, friends, give us a lift without longer delay. We must have money to keep the wheels of the old COMPILER in motion.

☞THE AUGUST COURT will be held next week. Such as may not come to town themselves can send money to the printer by neighbors who will come. DON'T NEGLECT IT, FRIENDS!

DEATH OF CAPT. H. GATES MYERS.—Died, on the 7th inst., at Hagerstown, Md., Capt. H. GATES MYERS, of Hanover, aged 30 years 5 months and 11 days. The deceased entered the three months' service of the Government as Captain of the "Marion Rifles," of Hanover. His health was unusually good throughout the encampments at York and Chambersburg, and on the march until the army crossed the Potomac. He reached Martinsburg with his regiment, but was there taken with bilious fever. He was soon after removed to the residence of a friend near Hagerstown, where he breathed his last on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst. He leaves an amiable wife and two interesting children, with many relatives and friends, to mourn his early death. He was the son of Henry Myers, Esq., of New Chester, and brother to H. J. Myers, Esq., the popular member of the Legislature from this county.

Capt. Myers was esteemed and respected by a very large circle of acquaintances, and well he deserved to be, because he proved himself in all things the upright, honorable and high-souled gentleman. In truth it may be said of him,

"None knew him but to love him—
None named him but to praise."

His remains were interred at the Pines Church, near New Chester, on Saturday last, with military honors, the Marion Rifles, Hanover Infantry, and Border Guards, of Hanover, and the Independent Blues and Adams Rifles of Gettysburg, with the Silver Band of the former place, being present—the whole under the command of Gen. Geo. Hay, of York. It was one of the largest assemblages of people ever had at that Church, and one of the most deeply sorrowing. An esteemed gentleman and gallant soldier was being borne to his last resting place, and it was meet that this tribute to his memory should be paid with the respect which characterized the occasion. Peace to his ashes!

ZOUAVES.—A Zouave Company was formed at Fairfield, in this county, on Saturday week, organizing by the election of CHARLES KNOX, late of the Engineer Corps of the New York 12th Reg., S. M., as Captain. EBENEZER MCGINLEY 1st Lieut., E. T. RINEHART 2d Lieut., and J. T. SULLIVAN 3rd Lieut. The corps is increasing rapidly in numbers, and will be creditable to that place and vicinity.

REVIEW.—By "General Orders No. 1," issued by Brig. Gen. BUEHLER, and to be found in another column, it will be seen that a Regimental Review of all the troops in the county, will take place here, on Saturday, the 24th inst. Some eight or ten companies are expected.

GETTYSBURG, July 20th, 1861.

The Executive Committee of Adams county auxiliary to the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE, are prepared to send to the country, children aged from 6 to 16, most of whom are Orphans or half Orphans, and it is the desire of the Committee to send them to good homes among Farmers, &c., in this County.—Persons wishing a Child to adopt or raise as their own, will receive a Circular giving particulars and all desired information upon addressing the chairman, or applying to any members of the undersigned Committee.

Good reference will in all cases be required.
H. L. BAUGHER, D. D., Chairman.

Committee:—Revs. H. L. Baugher, H. G. Finney, Wm. McElwee, J. R. Warner, A. Essick, T. P. Bucher, J. Ziegler, G. Stevenson, C. L. K. Sumwalt, Deets, H. S. Huber, C. A. Horner, R. Horner, A. W. Dorsey, Joel B. Danner, Esq., R. G. McCreary, Esq., D. McConaughy, Esq.

For the Compiler.

EDITOR OF COMPILER:—A communication appeared in the *Star* of July 26th, which for cool impudence and unblushing falsehood is almost unparalleled.

We delayed answering the article for two weeks because we could not determine whether it was proper for a *white man* to notice so scurvy a production.

Now, "Our Flag," allow me to say a word or two to you. By what right do you undertake to censure the conduct of the "Gettysburg Zouaves" for minding their own business? By what right do you undertake to expose their private business meetings? By what right do you stamp those members who determined that the addresses should not be published, as traitors and as having "brains rank and foul with treason," and "hearts beating in unison with the catalines of our government"? By what right do you intimate that the beautiful Flag which the ladies so kindly presented should be taken from them?—Ah! I almost forgot, you do tell us by what right you do these things—because, forsooth, you gave a dollar towards the purchase of the flag. What! my generous friend, do you think that for the paltry sum of one dollar you can purchase the right to malign and blackguard one-half the Zouave corps? You must bid higher. Besides, I do not believe, (and indeed it is currently reported amongst the members of that corps,) that you did not give a dollar—they say they have a tolerably correct idea who you are, and that you are not the individual to do anything of the kind. And they say that even if you did give the dollar you gave it grudgingly and because you could not get out of it—and that you should have it returned to you. Accordingly, I have the pleasure of informing you of a fact, with which I presume you are already acquainted, to wit: that the "Zouaves" are pledged, by resolution, to refund the dollar to you whenever you favor them with your patriotic name.

Moreover, you told a cowardly, ungentlemanly, and wilful *lie*, when you said the ladies who gave them the flag, were indignant at their conduct.

You know, and I know, that you were never, either by word, deed or intimation, authorized to bring them into your low communication and you were less than a gentleman to do so. In conclusion let me inform you, and the public generally, that the corps at their last regular meeting voted you and your communication false, vile, intermeddling and slanderous. I am sorry that as yet I do not feel at liberty to publish the resolutions passed at that meeting—although I have a copy with which I will chastise you at some future time.

Yours, UNION.

LATEST!

WAR NEWS.

The telegraph reports that the town of Hampton, Va., has been destroyed by the Confederates—burning about five hundred houses, and leaving but ten or twelve standing. There were perhaps twenty white people and double that number of negroes remaining in the town, who took flight to Old Point. A flag of truce from Norfolk, with Miss Mayo, a niece of Gen. Scott, on her way from Richmond to New York, states that the Confederates attribute the act to Gen. Butler.

At last accounts, Gen. Lyon was preparing for a vigorous defence of Springfield, Mo., and seemed confident of success in case of an attack. The Confederates were advancing by four different roads.

BARN BURNT.—The large Bank Barn of Mr. MOSES STAMBAUGH, in Tyrone township, was destroyed by lightning on Friday evening last, with his entire crop, wagons, farming utensils, &c. His horses and cattle were saved—several pigs burnt. No insurance. The loss is heavy, a part of which falls upon Mr. PETER HAVERSTOCK, last year's tenant on the farm.

☞A Military Pic Nic, under the auspices of the "Adams Rifles," of this place, was had at Etzler's Spring, on the line of the Gettysburg Railroad, a short distance this side of Hanover, on Saturday last. The "Independent Blues" participated, and the day was agreeably spent. On their way down they marched across to the Pines Church, to participate in the burial of the remains of Capt. H. G. Myers—after which they returned to the Railroad and were taken to the Spring.

☞The People's Party (*alias* Republican) Committee is to meet at Tate's Hotel tomorrow, to transact "business of importance." What will the mountain bring forth? We shall see.

☞Hon. E. MCPHERSON has our thanks for a copy of the Patent Office Report (Agricultural) for 1860.

County Conventions.

The Democrats of Cumberland county will nominate their ticket on the 31st of August inst. The Democrats of York county on the 7th of September. The Democrats of Fulton on the 17th of August. The Democrats of Mifflin nominated last week—a good ticket, which they will elect.

From the York Gazette.

A New Party---Union for the Offices.

We have a new party in York county, or at least *a party with a new name*. After three different meetings during the past week, in the borough of York, enough anxious patriots were actually got together to organize and christen the party. H. L. Fisher, Esq., was made chairman and the party was called the "Union" party. We learn these interesting facts from the following notice, handed to us by a good Democrat, who, though *affectionately* invited, *respectfully* declined. He was made a "member" without his knowledge or consent:

Mr ——:

The committee appointed at a Union meeting, held on Saturday evening, (of which you are a member,) to report a call for a Union County Convention, will meet at my office this evening at 7 o'clock, July 30, 1861. Your attendance is respectfully requested. H. L. FISHER, Chairman.

This *new* party is composed of the leaders of the late Republican People's party, with a small sprinkling of men who have at times professed Democracy. These latter have been entirely without influence in the Democratic party for years and have at last consulted their own feelings and the welfare of the party by going over to the opposition. The Democracy have no fault to find with them for leaving the true Union party of the Country, and joining their fortunes with its more honorable, open opponents, who have year after year been repudiated by the voters of the county. All they desire is that no Democrat shall be deceived by this new movement, and inveigled into this new party whose name is the best quality it can boast. Let no Democrat or true Union men be deceived. This "Union" party is nothing more nor less than the old Republican party with a new name. It is but an effort of the opposition to secure a portion of the offices in the Democratic County of York.

The Wonders of the Microscope.—We understand it is through the agency of this marvel viewing instrument that Dr. Ayer has at length succeeded in finding the *paludal miasm* and determining its character. Of its effects we in this section have abundant evidence in the Fever and Ague which it alone produces when absorbed through the lungs into the blood. It has long been held to be a vapor or something in the vapor of water from decayed and decaying vegetation. Under a great magnifying power, the Doctor has found this vapor to contain distinct organisms or living bodies, corresponding precisely with those found in the blood of Ague subjects. They are 13,000 times less than visible to the naked eye, but have distinct character and form. He thinks they are reproductive in decaying matter or in the blood, and hence their long continued life or the remote effects of them in the system. He maintains that they resemble in character the other fermentive poisons, or such as the virus of rabies or of a dead body, &c., all of which are known to reproduce themselves with great rapidity like yeast in moistened flour, so that the slightest quantity impregnates the whole mass. Yeast through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a forest of vegetation which grows, blossoms, and goes to seed in a short time.—Miasm is not so distinctly vegetable but has more the appearance of animal life, although its motions cannot be perfectly distinguished. What the Doctor claims to have settled is that it is an organic substance and he has further found and embodied in his "Ague Cure" what will destroy it.—*Leader, St. Louis, Mo.*

☞Have you a Cough, Cold, pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact have you the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiate archer," Consumption? Know that relief is at hand in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

☞There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the *written* signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

☞The Union men have carried the Legislature of Kentucky, by a handsome majority.

☞Prince Napoleon, now on a pleasure visit to this country, after being lionized at Washington, has gone to Richmond and probably further southward, where he will, no doubt, meet with equal consideration.

☞Capt. S. N. Bailey, of York county, has been elected Lieutenant Colonel of the twelfth Regiment, P. R. C., now stationed at Camp Curtin.

Special Notices.

PIMPLES AND SKIN DISEASES are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and women we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds.—This is very dangerous and should never be practised by persons desirous of good health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions, should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feeble health.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by all people of taste and refinement.
July 22, 1861. 1m

TO DYSPEPTICS.—All who suffer the tortures which this disease inflicts in one form or another of its many phases, can be permanently and speedily cured by using

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The "Weekly Novelette" of Sept. 18, says: Dyspepsia is one of the prevailing diseases of our country. This is owing both to climate and the almost universal habit of eating our meals too rapidly to admit of proper digestion. But in spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease, even when it has become chronic, disappears rapidly by the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, which have been found to prove an infallible remedy.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The following letter is from a well known Clergyman who had suffered excrutiatingly for a long time, and who had tried all known remedies and methods of cure without finding relief until the Oxygenated Bitters were called into requisition:

CLINTON, Oneida co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1859.

Gentlemen,—Having used several bottles of your celebrated Oxygenated Bitters for that terrible disease, Dyspepsia, I give you a brief statement of the salutary effects of the medicine. About four years since I found that this fell disease had thoroughly taken hold of me, and fastened its fangs upon the coats of my stomach, tormenting me by day and by night. For a long time previously, I was unaware of the nature of the disease which afflicted me, and the opinions of the physicians left me as much in the dark as ever. After months of intense physical and mental suffering, and trying various remedies, putting myself under water cure treatment, and visiting the South, without receiving any benefit, I commenced, by recommendation of Dr. C. Burrows, of this town, taking the Oxygenated Bitters, and soon found that the intruder was being driven from my system. I now feel like a new man, and, unless from imprudence, I suffer but little from that terrible disease which preyed so long upon me and which robbed me of eighty-five pounds of flesh. I now weigh one hundred and ninety-three pounds, and call myself pretty well, and cheerfully recommend a trial of this remedy to all who are afflicted with any form of Dyspepsia. To my clerical brethren, in particular, I honestly recommend the Oxygenated Bitters as the remedy of all remedies.

Yours, truly, HENRY BOYNTON,
Minister of the Gospel.

☞Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; Solomon Chronister, Hampton; Jacob Fulweiler, Mummasburg; D. E. Hollinger, Abbottstown; M. Staater, New Oxford; John Miller, Littlestown; and by dealers everywhere.
July 22, 1861. 4w

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.—This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.
June 11, '60. 1yeow

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain.—But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakable and satisfactory. More than two million bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion of those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it's a splendid discovery is every where acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared. The only genuine Electric Oil is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the cities, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietors' prices of the agent here. See adverstiement.

☞Twenty-five to sixty dollars and expenses per month will be paid by the Erie Sewing Machine Company to their Agents, for selling the Erie Sewing Machine. This is a new Machine, and so simple in its construction that a child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction. It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and they take the premium over the Fifty and One Hundred dollar machines.—The price is but Fifteen Dollars. The Company wish to employ Agents in every county in the United States. Address, for particulars, ERIE SEWING MACHINE CO. R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [Mar. 11, '61. 6m

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. deso, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Warre of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficien, number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very lagre; also Coal of every kind.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings county,
Oct. 22, 860. 1y New York.

YOUNG Men's Spring styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

H. G. CARR sells Coal Oil Lamps cheaper than any body else in the county.—Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank.

From the Rochester Union.

☞According to all the evidence bearing on the case, of which the confessions of Gen. Scott and Thurlow Weed supply the most authentic and reliable portions, this war is being prosecuted in obedience to the behests of mere partisans and the dictates of "political necessity." Had genuine patriotism and comprehensive statesmanship borne sway in our National Councils, this whole war might have been averted. The country is becoming wearied with disastrous war, waged in the interest of "party necessities;" and as soon as affairs shall assume a more cheerful phase (if ever they do) the NORTHERN PEOPLE should make their power felt, and *their* "interests" respected by the incompetent and fanatical cable who are using this war in comformity to their ideas of their own political and party necessities. The country will not much longer tamely submit to such a scandalous prostitution of political power.

☞It is said that the portly member of Congress, described by Mr. Raymond, as falling from his horse, turning pale, &c., was no other than the redoubtable Senator Gen. Wilson, of Massachusetts. He went to see the battle in Gen. Scott's carriage, but got scared, abandoned it and took to horse. This explains the dispatch saying that the Confederates took a carriage bearing the crest, &c., of Gen. Scott.—*Albany Argus.*

☞We learn that rifle clubs are being formed in many of the villages in the Western part of the province, with excellent prospects of usefulness. A little judicious effort will suffice to bring together and equip a company of riflemen in every village and every township in Upper Canada; and we trust that the effort will be made without delay. There are special reasons for promptitude just now.—*Toronto (Canada) Leader.*

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	4 50 to 5 00
Rye Flour	3 00
White Wheat	1 00 to 1 10
Red Wheat	80 to 90
Corn	45
Rye	50
Oats	26
Buckwheat	45
Clover Seed	4 00 to 4 25
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 15
Plaster of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 00 to 5 25
Wheat	1 05 to 1 37
Rye	55 to 58
Corn	48 to 58
Oats	28 to 36
Clover Seed	4 50 to 4 75
Timothy Seed	2 50 to 2 75
Beef Cattle, per hund.	6 00 to 8 00
Hogs, per hund	5 50 to 6 00
Hay	12 00 to 15 00
Whiskey	17 to 18
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	4 75
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	75 to 1 00
Rye	50
Corn	42
Oats	28
Clover Seed	4 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	6 25

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. E. H. Hoffheins, Mr. JOHN BAKER to Miss EMELINE GISE, both of Paradise township, York county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. LEANDER G. BOWER to Miss EVE C. MORITZ, both of the vicinity of New Chester, Adams county.

DIED.

On Friday last, in this place, Mr. DAVID THOMAN, aged 64 years 4 months and 25 days.

On Saturday last, in Hunterstown, Mr. SAMUEL FRAME, aged about 45 years.

On Friday week, in Littlestown, Mr. JOHN LONG aged 70 years 2 months and 3 days.

On the 30th ult., at the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Christian Bindlaub, SUSAN ALICE, aged 2 months, daughter of Mr. George Tate, of Hamiltonban township.

On the 17th of July, MARY VANORSDAL, wife of William Vanorsdal, deceased, aged 56 years 1 month and 7 days; on the 30th of June, SARAH J., daughter of Mary and William Vanorsdal, aged 34 years and 20 days; and on the 21st of June, in Mills county, Iowa, SAMUEL, son of Rebecca J. and Samuel Vanorsdal, formerly of this county, aged 10 months and 10 days.

On the 3d inst., at his residence, in East Berlin, Mr. PETER HUBOLD, aged 74 years 8 months and 12 days.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, 2d Brig. 4th Div.

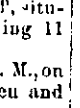
THE organized Companies of Adams county, whether uniformed and equipped or not, are hereby *directed* to report themselves at Gettysburg, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 24TH, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Regimental Review. All Home Guards and other Companies not organized under State Law, are requested to unite with us in the above parade, bringing with them such arms as they may be accustomed to use. By order of

C. H. BUEHLER, Brig. Gen.

JOHN SCOTT, Brig. Inspector.
Aug. 12, 1861.

Public Sale.

WILL be offered, at Public Sale, *on Saturday, August* 31, 1861, that DESIRABLE FARM, belonging to the heirs of JACOB SHEELY, deceased, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, near the Baltimore turnpike, containing 108½ Acres. The Farm is conveniently and pleasantly located, and is under a good state of cultivation. The buildings are good, and the orchards young and thriving. Persons wishing to view said property are invited to call with Jacob Baker, its occupant, or with the subscribers, residing near Cashtown.



Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a very superior CHESNUT TIMBER LOT, situate in Hamiltonban township, containing 11 Acres.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

AARON SHEELY,
JAMES McILVAIN,
Aug. 12, 1861. ts *Executors.*

8 Teachers Wanted.

THE Board of School Directors of Butler township, will meet in Middletown, on *Friday, the* 13th *of September next,* for the purpose of employing Teachers to take charge of the Schools in said township. The County Superintendent will be present to examine applicants. By order of the Board,

BURKHART WERT, *Sec'y.*
Aug. 12, 1861. td

Chegary Institute,

1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE ST., PHILADELPHIA.—This Institute, conducted for two years past, in this city, by MADAME CHEGARY and her niece MADAME D'HERVILLY, upon the same principles as the one in New York, established there in the year 1814, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 16th, with its usual ample and complete provision for the education of Young Ladies, under the direction of Madame D'Hervilly. Circulars, and all requisite information, can be obtained on application to the Principal.
Aug. 12, 1861. 3m

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

H. G. CARR has just received from the city of Philadelphia a very fine assortment of fancy and plain Gentlemen's Neck Ties, which he is selling cheaper than ever.

Arms! Arms!!

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of Adams county to the following order to him directed:

HARRISBURG, June 12th, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—You will see that I have been authorized to collect all the military arms of Pennsylvania at my own expense, for the purpose of remodeling, and then to be returned again to regular organized companies. You are deputized by me to demand and collect from whose hands the same may be found, all the military arms, both good and bad, in the County of Adams, (see Pur. Dig., 598, Sec. 111,) and give receipts. No patriot or good citizen will refuse to deliver up his musket in these times, and should any one refuse upon demand, report his name to me. You are instructed, first having made a full report, to collect all the arms, such as muskets, rifles, ordnance, swords, pistols, tents, saddles, sabres, and accoutrements of all kinds, and box them up and send them to this place. Very respectfully yours, G. H. WHEELER, Major.

He wishes to state that the above order will be strictly carried out, and good citizens will hunt up any arms in their possession, and notify him of the same.

☞For the convenience of those who have arms to return, they will be received at the following places:

Cashtown—Mr. Peters; Arendtsville—C. Hanes; Middletown—Camp's Store; Bendersville—C. Myers; Petersburg—Mr. Becker and Mr. Hildebrand; Hampton—Mr. Dicks; East Berlin—Daniel Minnigh; Abbottstown—Mr. Cobler and Francis Wilson; New Oxford—Jacob Martin; McSherrystown—John Busbey; Littlestown—Joseph Barker; Mountjoy—Rebber's store; Horner's Mill; Freedom—Nicholas Moritz; Fairfield—Mr. Shively; Mt. Rock—J. E. Smith.

JOHN SCOTT, Brigade Inspector,
Second Brigade, Fourth Division.
Aug. 12, 1861. 3t

Roman Eye Balsam,

FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS, COMMONLY CALLED SORE EYES.—This Balsam was used for many years in the private practice of a celebrated Oculist, with the greatest success.

In cases where the Eyelids are inflamed, or the ball of the Eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearances of inflammation after two or three applications. There is a numerous class of persons that are peculiarly exposed to accidents or diseases that weaken and inflame the Eyes, and perhaps destroy the sight, such as Miners, Mechanics, and other operatives in metal, who, from the nature of their employments, are compelled to work in a cloud of dust and grit.

Read the following evidence:

BINGHAMTON, Jan. 7, 1854.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:

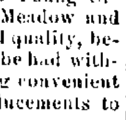
Gentlemen—Your Roman Eye Balsam, which I was recommended to use for my daughter's eyes, has acted on them like a charm. Her eyes, which had for several months been very much swollen and inflamed, after a few week's use of the Balsam, were perfectly cured and well as ever. Yours truly. M. FOLEY.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y.
For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.
Aug. 12, 1861. 1m

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, Assignee of JACOB ECKENRODE AND WIFE, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, *on Saturday, the 17th day of August inst.,* THE FARM of said Assignors, situated partly in Cumberland township, and partly in Franklin township, Adams county, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Mummasburg, about 1 mile from the latter place. The Farm contains 142 ACRES and 4 PERCHES, neat measure, improved with a Two-story Double LOG HOUSE, Barn, with Sheds attached, Horse Stable, new Spring House, Well of Water at the door, and a Young Orchard—with due proportions of Meadow and Timber-land. The land is of good quality, being the yellow sand, and lime can be had within 3½ miles of the farm; and being convenient to the markets, offers great inducements to purchasers.



☞Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Jacob Eckenrode, residing thereon, or on the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg.

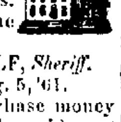
☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ZACHARIAH MYERS, *Assignee.*
Aug. 5, 1861. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, *on Tuesday, the 20th day of August inst.,* at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situate in Hunterstown, Straban township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lots of Joseph Galloway, Wm. Slonaker, Robert Hunter and others, known on the general plan of said town as Lots Nos. 68 and 69, and bounded on the west by Baltimore street 130 feet; on the south by Lot No. 70, 217 feet to an alley; on the east by said alley 130 feet; and on the north 217 feet by Lot No. —, (the property of Wm. Slonaker.) improved with a Two-story Log Dwelling HOUSE, and Fruit Trees. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of GEO. ENGLEBERT.



SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 5, '61.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Last Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books, &c., of DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS., have been placed in the hands of A. J. COVER, Esq., for collection—the death of Mr. Waybright Ziegler compelling us to take this last resort. Notice having heretofore been given to all concerned of the necessity of closing their accounts without delay, and they having neglected to attend to the same, has compelled us to take this course.

DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS.
Aug. 5, 1861. 3t

Teachers Wanted.

THE Board of School Directors of Straban township will meet in Hunterstown, on *Saturday, the 17th day of August inst.,* at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Teachers to take charge of the Schools in said township. The County School Superintendent will be present to examine applicants. By order of the Board. JOHN WERTZ, *Sec'y.*
Aug. 5, 1861. td

Notice.

MARY VANORSDAL'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Vanorsdal, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF,
ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF,
Aug. 5, 1861. 6t *Executors.*

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show gods.
July 1, 1861.

Fine Liquors.

H. G. CARR has added to his Grocery and Notion Store, a department for the sale of Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine assortment, he invites the attention of buyers thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is, "quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.
Gettysburg, July 1, 1861.

VISITING CARDS, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Cap Paper, just received at SCHICK'S.

Agricultural Fair.

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ADAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Will be held at BENDERSVILLE, Pa., ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th days of September, 1861.

All Articles for Exhibition should be entered on Monday previous—certainly not later than Tuesday, by 4 o'clock.

The Board of Managers respectfully asks all those that have Articles for Exhibition, in this or adjoining counties, to bring them in as early as possible.

JOHN BURKHOLDER, *Pres't.*
GEO. WILSON, *Sec'y.*
July 29, 1861. tf

Splendid Farm

AND OTHER REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of authority given in the last will and testament of Col. BALTZER SNYDER, deceased, will be offered at Public Sale, *on Thursday, the 5th day of September next,* upon the premises, all the Real Estate of said deceased, consisting of

No. 1. A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Samuel Deardorff, William Spangler, Samuel Gilliland and others, containing 330 Acres of patented land, more or less. The improvements are a large new Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, large Bank Barn, with Sheds, Corn-crib and Wagon Shed, Spring house, with two Wells of water near the house. About 140 acres are in excellent Timber; there is a large quantity of good Meadow, and an Orchard. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, having been limed over. It will be sold entire or in two parts as may suit bidders.

No. 2. THE MANSION PROPERTY of said deceased, on the North-west corner of the public square, in Heidlersburg, on which are erected a large Two-story Double Brick Dwelling House with basement, Log Barn, Well of water, with other improvements.

No. 3. A TRACT OF LAND, in Heidlersburg, containing about 3 Acres, well set in Clover, with good Fences around it.

N. B. The above property will be shown by Mr. H. Hersh, residing on the farm, or by the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Mansion Property in Heidlersburg, where attendance will be given and terms made known by

DANIEL K. SNYDER,
Administrator with the Will annexed.
July 29, 1861. ts

Taxes.

THE Collectors of State and County Taxes for 1860 and previous years are required to make all the collections they can before the Monday of the August Court, and on that day pay the same over to the County Treasurer.

In accordance with the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved the 16th day of May, 1861, in regard to the relief of Volunteers and their families, the County Commissioners have levied a tax of 1½ mills, which the Collectors for the present year are required to collect, and pay the same over to the County Treasurer in six weeks from the date of their Warrants. For general information, section 17 of said Act is appended:

"Section 17. That it shall be lawful for the proper authorities of any county within this Commonwealth to assess and levy a tax for the payment of such appropriations as may have been, or may hereafter be, made by such authorities for the relief of volunteers, or their families, or both, which volunteers shall have been or may be received into the service of this State or the United States, in the present exigency of the country. Provided, That such assessment shall not in any one year exceed two and one-half mills upon the dollar of the taxable property of such county. Provided, That all loans heretofore negotiated, or moneys borrowed by Commissioners or municipal authorities, are hereby validated."

DANIEL GEISELMAN,
JAS. H. MARSHALL,
WM. B. GARDNER,
Commissioners of Adams county.
Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
Aug. 5, 1861. 3t

School Tax---Abatement.

AN abatement of FIVE PER CENT., on the School and Building Tax, assessed for the Borough of Gettysburg, for the year commencing June 1, 1861, will be allowed to all persons paying the same on or before the *1st of September next,* either to the Collector, HIRAM WARREN, or the Treasurer, Dr. E. G. FAHNESTOCK. No abatement will be allowed after that date. By order of the Board,

D. A. BUEHLER, *Sec'y.*
July 22, 1861.

Tavern License.

THE following application to keep a public house of entertainment, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on Monday, the 19th day of August next:*

AMOS PETERS, Latimore township.
JOHN EICHOLTZ, *Clerk.*
July 22, 1861.

Notice.

THE account of MICHAEL BUCHER, Committee of SARAH DILLER, (a lunatic,) exhibited by HENRY BARNITZ and ELIZA BUCHER, Administrators of MICHAEL BUCHER, deceased, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, *on the 19th day of August next,* unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. F. BAILEY, *Proth'y.*
July 22, 1861. td*

New Spring Goods!

A. SCOTT & SON, opposite Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, will open this day, a cheap and desirable stock of seasonable goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, with a full assortment of Domestics, &c., &c. We would respecfully call attention to our stock, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

☞Call soon and examine for yourselves.—No trouble to show goods.

A. SCOTT & SON.
April 8, 1861.

New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a cheap and desirable assortment of Spring Goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. Their stock comprises all the latest and most approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods, together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods, such as cannot fail to please all who may favor them with their patronage. Call early and select from their large and varied assortment.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.
April 1, 1861.

Gettysburg Restaurant.

THE undersigned, having bought out Charles E. Bushey, will continue the GETTYSBURG RESTAURANT, at the old stand, under McConaughy's Hall, in Carlisle street, where he will always be ready to serve up, at the calls of customers, OYSTERS, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, ICE CREAM, &c., with DOMESTIC WINES, ALE, LAGER and POP. He will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all who may patronize him. He only asks a call. VALENTINE WERNER.
July 1, 1861. 3m

Removal.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING.—LOUIS ZEITLER has removed his Watch & Clock Making Establishment to South Baltimore street, two doors north of Danner & Ziegler's Store, where he will be glad to receive a continuance of the patronage of the public. By close attention to business, good work, and moderate charges, he hopes to give general satisfaction, as heretofore.
Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

To Teachers & Directors.

YOU are hereby notified that I will visit the following places for the purpose of examining teachers, on the days mentioned.

Straban, at Hunterstown, Aug. 17, 10, a. m.
Oxford tp., at New Oxford, Aug. 24, 10, a. m.
Berwick Bor., at Abbottstown, Aug. 26, 1, p. m.
Berwick tp., at Elder's School-house, Aug. 27, 1, p. m.
Hamilton tp., East Berlin, Aug 28, 10, a. m.
Reading tp., at Hampton, Aug. 29, 9, a. m.
Hampton, at Hampton, Aug. 29, 9, a. m.
Mountpleasant, at Brush Run School-house, Aug. 30, 9, a. m.
Conowago, at McSherrystown, Aug. 31, 10, a. m.
Union, at Schildt's School-house, Sept. 3, 10, a. m.
Germany, at Littlestown, Sept. 4, 10, a. m.
Mountjoy, at Two Taverns, Sept. 5, 10, a. m.
Freedom, at Moritz's School-house, Sept. 6, 10, a. m.
Cumberland, at Shriver's tavern, Sept. 7, 9, a. m.
Liberty, at School-house No. 1, Sept. 10, 9, a. m.
Hamiltonban, at Fairfield, Sept. 11, 9, a. m.
Franklin, at Hilltown School-house, Sept. 12, 9, a. m.
Butler, at Middletown, Sept. 13, 9, a. m.
Menallen, at Bendersville, Sept. 14, 9, a. m.
Huntington, at Petersburg, Sept. 17, 9, a. m.
Latimore, at Wolford's School-house, Sept. 18, 9, a. m.
Tyrone, at Heidlersburg, Sept. 19, 9, a. m.

Moral character is the first qualification of the Teacher; and, in this particular, the issuing of the Certificate will not be based on the mere absence of open objection. Positive knowledge of propriety of conduct will be a pre-requisite. In the absence of satisfactory evidence on this point, the Certificate will be withheld till reliable information is procured; and in case of ascertained delinquency, it will be refused entirely, no matter what the other qualifications.

No private examinations will be granted during the period devoted to the public examinations, and at other times, private examinations will only take place at the written request of the President and Secretary of the Board desiring to employ the candidate, and with opportunity for the members of the Board to be present, if they desire it.

Teachers must apply for examination before the Directors of the township in which they desire to teach. Any teacher failing to obtain a School in the township wherein his or her examination was had, must submit to a re-examination before the Directors to whom application is next made, should said Directors so desire.

Directors will please not fail to be present at these examinations, as I have numerous and important documents to present and explain to them and the teachers.

JNO. C. ELLIS, *Co. Supt.*
New Oxford, July 22, 1861. td

JUDSON'S Mountain Herb Pills.

WE give a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body.—Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly in every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, it is to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	Headaches,
Coughs,	Indigestion,
Colds,	Influenza,
Chest Diseases,	Inflammation,
Costiveness,	Inward Weakness,
Dyspepsia,	Liver Complaints,
Diarrhœa,	Lowness of Spirits,
Dropsy,	Piles,
Debility,	Stone and Gravel,
Fever and Ague,	Secondary Symptoms.
Female Complaints,	

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Medicine" of the Aztecs.

OBSERVE.—The "Mountain Herb Pills" are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 60 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.

Agents wanted always—Address as above.
☞H. G. CARR, Agent for Gettysburg.
July 29, 1861. 1yeow

Union Inn.

GEORGE A. CORWELL, of the Union Inn, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, near the top of the South Mountain, takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him, in the best manner, and at moderate charges. No effort will be spared to give satisfaction. His table and bar will be found well provided, and his bedding unexceptionable. Large stabling for horses. He only asks a trial. [May 6, 1861. 3m

Notice.

JOHN BART'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John Bart, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM STERNER, *Executor.*
July 15, 1861. 6t*

Notice.

SAMUEL LOUDON'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Loudon, late of Freedom township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

W. ROSS WHITE, *Ex'r.*
July 15, 1861. 6t

T. E. Cook & Sons

HAVE established a Depot at Maj. JOHN SCOTT's, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. Fine thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, carefully transplanted therefor sale.

☞Call and see them—satisfaction warranted. [Nov. 12, 1860. tf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. J. Herron,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestock Brothers' Store.
Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D,

HAS his office one door west of the DENTIST. Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on
JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Larger Stock than Ever!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

Public Notice.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the city of Philadelphia a FRESH STOCK OF GOODS, comprising all of the newest styles of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
SHAWLS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
HANDK'FS,

as well as a fine assortment of

PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAPS,

in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN

I have as complete a stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GOODS SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR, as well as GLOVES, STOCKINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS, &c., as was ever brought to Gettysburg.
April 22, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

Sea Bathing

NEAR PHILADELPHIA.—For Sea Bathing, Atlantic City, N. J., (two and a half hours' ride from Philadelphia,) is more frequented than any other place in the United States. Its bathing, sailing and fishing facilities are unsurpassed. Its hotels and boarding-houses, which will accommodate about 7,000 persons, are as well kept as those of Saratoga or Newport. Its beach is nine miles in length, affording a magnificent drive, while the atmosphere of the place is remarkable for its dryness. The mails are carried twice daily to and from Philadelphia; and a telegraph extends the whole length of the road.

Trains on Camden and Atlantic Railroad leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Atlantic at 6 15 A. M. and 4 45 P. M. Distance 60 miles. Fare $1 80.

McKibbin's (United States Hotel,) the Surf and other houses now open.
July 1, 1861. 1m

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

DURING the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the *Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine*, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

☞It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
July 1, 1861. 1y Philadelphia.

The New York

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE WEEKLY.
THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

☞The Publishers of the NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, at the solicitation of many friends of this paper, have revised the list of prices for their Weekly edition, and reduced the rates so as to meet the views of those who want a weekly paper for

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

In mechanical execution it is second to none. With an able corps of Editors in the several departments, embracing commerce and finance, foreign news, political economy, national and State politics, productive industry and improvements, city affairs, literature and general intelligence, and with intelligent correspondents in all parts of our own and in foreign countries, the proprietors claim for it, all that pertains to a journal of the very first rank.

To companies taking

20 copies or upwards	ONE DOLLAR each.
13 copies	FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
8 copies	TEN "
4 copies	SIX "
3 copies	FIVE "
Under 3 copies	TWO "

The papers will be addressed to different persons at the same Post Office, if desired, except in the case of clubs of 13 or more copies, which will be mailed to one address. The *payment* for each club must be made in one sum in advance.

Daily Journal of Commerce	$9 00
Daily Junior Do.	5 00
Two copies Junior to one address	9 00

HALLOCK, HALE & HALLOCK,
Editors and Proprietors.
91 Wall street, New York, April 22, '61.

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING. ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.
A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.15, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.
R. McCURDY, President.
May 27, 1860.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN leaves Hanover at 9, A. M., making direct connection at Junction for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the West.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate points.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, York, Williamsport, Baltimore, and all principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.
D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.
June 10, 1861.

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to South Baltimore street, a few doors south of the Court House, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued custom of the public. [Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ruches, &c., at the cheap store of
A. SCOTT & SON.

FAIRFIELD

Still in the Union!

RINEHART & SULLIVAN beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to the fact that they have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, cheaper than ever before offered in the county.

Having bought their goods for Cash, at panic prices, and at a time when the decline in many kinds of fabrics is unprecedented, they are enabled to offer such BARGAINS as will astonish the most credulous. If our friends will but call and examine our stock, which is complete in every department, we are sure we can offer such inducements as will amply repay them for their trouble. Every article usually kept in a first class country store will be found on hand. We are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD anywhere outside of the City, as our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." No trouble to show goods.

☞We also take this occasion to return our thanks for the very generous patronage we have heretofore received, and indulge the hope that by strict attention to business, and a high regard for the interests of both our patrons and ourselves, to merit a continuance of their kind favors. RINEHART & SULLIVAN,
Corner Main and Mountain sts.,
April 8, 1861. Fairfield, Pa.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.
A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.
Aug. 6 1860. 1y

$1000 Reward!

WILL BE PAID FOR ANY MEDICINE THAT WILL EXCEL *COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD!*—HEALTH AND HAPPINESS TO THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF AFFLICTION!—For the quick cure of Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the side, back or stomach, Painter's Colic or Cramp, Frosted Feet or Ears, Burns, Fresh Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Diarrhoea, Sore Throat, and all similar complaints.

Toothache cured in ten minutes. Earache cured in five minutes. Headache cured in ten minutes. Burns cured from smarting in two minutes. Neuralgia pains cured in five minutes. Colic cured in ten minutes. Sprains relieved in ten minutes. Sore throat relieved in five minutes.

100 Cases have been Cured by one Agent in a Single Day! EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED. TRY IT! TRY IT!! TRY IT!!! Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

These things we prove on the spot and before your eyes, only bring on your cases.

☞A liberal discount made to Agents; one wanted in every town; also, a few good traveling Agents. All orders and communications should be addressed to
C. S. COLBERT & CO.,
123 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD.—For Toothache apply it over the face and gums of the tooth affected, pressing the hand upon the face; repeat if not cured. In extreme cases wet cotton with the Balm, and cover the tooth and gums. For Headache, bathe the temples and apply to the nose; and take from ten to thirty drops in half a tumbler of water, sweetened.

For Croup and Sore Throat, take from ten to thirty drops internally, on sugar or in sweetened warm water; bathe the throat freely and bind on a flannel. For Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back or Side bathe freely with Balm in Gilead; and generally take internally.

For Burns mix one part Balm in Gilead and two of water and flour, to make a paste, cover the burn with the same. For Colic, take from ten to forty drops in hot water; bathe the bowels and apply wet flannels. In the above the smaller dose is for children, and the larger for adults; vary according to age and circumstances.

Colbert's Balm in Gilead is harmless. Colbert's Balm in Gilead gives satisfaction.

Those who have used Balm in Gilead will not be without it.

Agents wanted. For terms address
C. S. COLBERT & CO.,
No. 123 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Orders sent by Express to any part of the United States at the shortest notice.
April 29, 1861. 6m

De Grath's Great Electric Oil,

IS THE MARVEL OF THE AGE—For the following, (not everything:)
Cures Rheumatism often in a day;
Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, two minutes;
Cures Cramp in Stomach, five minutes;
Cures Burns, Wounds, Bruises, one to two days;
Cures Headache, fifteen minutes;
Cures Ear-ache, Stiff Neck, Ague, one night;
Cures Piles, Swelled Glands, ten days;
Cures Felons, Broken Breasts, Salt Rheum, two to six days;
Cures Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, six to ten days;
Cures Frosted Feet and Chilblains, one to three days;
Cures Ague and Fever, one to two days, and all nervous and scrofulous affections.
Cures Deafness in one to four days;
Cures all Pains in the Back, Breast, &c., in two days.

BOY TAKEN OFF HIS CRUTCHES IN TWENTY MINUTES
Alexandria, Va.

Prof. De Grath—Dear Sir:—My son had his foot badly cut and swollen from sticking a nail into it, and was totally unable to walk without a crutch, when, by one application of your Electric Oil, he was immediately cured and able to walk without his crutch. I believe he was saved from being lame thereby. I recommend your Oil to all afflicted.
Yours, truly,
JOHN ARNOLD, Hatter.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all pains cured at once, by this great Oil.

The Cures made by Prof. De Grath with his "ELECTRIC OIL," are almost miraculous, and so wonderful and instantaneous, so satisfactory, and mitigating of human ill, as to call upon public functionaries, and those having charge of public institutions for the sick and suffering, to look well into the well attested merits, the simple efficacy of this "Electric Oil," for the cure of diseases on man and beast.

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called DE GRATH'S "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of man and beast. But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakeable and satisfactory. More than five hundred thousand bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion to those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it is a splendid discovery, is everywhere acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared.

The only Genuine "Electric Oil" is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the United States, and at wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, of the Agent. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. 117 S. 8th street, Philadelphia, Principal Depot.
May 27, 1861. 3m

Flour, Groceries, &c.

I HAVE constantly on hand, FLOUR, Corn and Buckwheat MEALS, Hommony, Soup Beans, Dried Fruit, and Pickels; SUGARS, COFFEES, Teas, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, (new crop, at 50 cents per gallon, the very best kind for baking,) English Cheese, and every other article usually kept in a Flour and Grocery Store. Give me a call. WM. GILLESPIE.
Gettysburg Dec. 31 1860 9m*

ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVE DRILL and HARDEE'S RIFLE DRILL to be had at H. G. CARR'S, opposite the Bank.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhoea, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec'y.*
Jan. 7, 1861. 1y

1861. Latest News. 1861.

JUST as we were going to press we received a despatch that R. F. McILHENY has just opened a complete assortment of HATS AND CAPS, including the latest full style Silk, Beaver, Slouch, Cassimere and Wool Hats.—HATS for Spring and Summer, of beautiful styles, embracing Straw, Leghorn and Panama, Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps, which for neatness of finish and quality surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this place—all of which will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash. Also, BOOTS AND SHOES, including a fine assortment of Ladies' Morrocco Boots, Baskins, Gaiters and Slippers, GAITERS AND SLIPPERS AT 75 CENTS PER PAIR. All in want of goods in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call.

Come one! Come all!
And give me a friendly call,
For all goods will be sold at unheard of prices,
To overcome the unlooked for crisis.
April 22, 1861.

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. B. MEALS.
Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.
VALENTINE SAUPEE.
July 25, 1859.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Prof. L. Miller's

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

☞I also desire to present to the American public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin—warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.
Oct. 29, 1860. 1y

Photography

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, executed in the best style known in the art, at C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY, 532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia. LIFE SIZE in Oil and Pastel, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 12, 1860. 1y

The Bodugger.

THIS wonderful article, just patented, is something *entirely* new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent *free.* Address
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
March 4, 1861. 1y

LADIES, at H. G. Carr's is the place to get Gloves and Gauntlets of all kinds very cheap. Call and examine them. No trouble to show goods. [May 13.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.
Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,
Corner of Baltimore and High streets.
May 21, 1860.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.
LYDIA C. NORBECK.
Nov. 19, 1860. tf

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.
April 2, 1860.

Only One Dollar Each!

10,000 BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS OF THE LORD'S PRAYER FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!—The idea of representing the Lord's Prayer by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as to produce at once a model of neatness and taste, was conceived and carried out by Thomas, the celebrated Bank Note Engraver, of New York City. It commences with exquisitely executed words of "Our Father," and then follow in succession the other parts of the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture is a superbly executed head of OUR SAVIOR, and encircling the upper part of the engraving are ten angels, each bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS. The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by Clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20 by 28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

Who that loves art—who that delights to study a fine engraving—who that would receive the impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, would fail to secure a copy when the price is ONLY ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for the sum, in addition, a permanent home or another valuable gift?

As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the Dollar asked for it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engravings, of valuable presents, as follows:
1 House and Lot in York Borough,
2 Buggies, (Quinn & Palmer's make, warranted,)
1 Rockaway,
2 Building Lots in York Borough,
1,000 Valuable Books,
50 bbls. Flour, (warranted,)
1,000 Gold Gilt Frames to suit Engraving of the Lord's Prayer,
500 Steel Plate Engravings Birth of Christ,
Magnificent Looking Glasses,
Gold and Silver Watches,
All kinds of Jewelry, embracing Cameos, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold Stone, &c., &c.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500 00 with each engraving sold.

When the engravings are all sold a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Washington Hall, York, Pa., when the Gifts named above will be distributed in such manner as the purchasers may determine. The purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make the awards in such manner as they may designate.

The proprietors, from the favorable manner in which this Gift Enterprise has been received, and the number of engravings already sold, hope to be able to have the amount disposed of by the 1st of Oct., ensuing, and when all are sold they will notify the purchasers, and have the distribution of the Gifts proceeded with.

This engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and indeed of all classes, who enter into it with spirit.

AUSTIN & WEHRLY.
J. M. AUSTIN. GEORGE WEHRLY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We invite attention to some of the recommendations:

From Rev. C. W. Thompson, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, York, Pa.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—The engraving of the "*Lord's Prayer*" which is now offered for sale by Messrs. Austin & Wehrly of this Borough is "got up" with much taste and beauty, and ought to recommend *itself* to public attention—anything that will keep that noble composition before the mind and memory is likely to do good. The work seems to me only to require examination in order to be admired, and I can but hope that the gentlemen who have in hand its distribution at so moderate a rate, will be abundantly successful in their undertaking. C. W. THOMPSON.

From the Rev. F. F. Hagen, Pastor of the Moravian Church, York, Pa.
York, Pa., Feb. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—Having had the pleasure of inspecting Messrs. Austin & Wehrly's splendid engraving of the *Lord's Prayer*, I would cordially recommend it to the favorable attention of their friends at York and elsewhere. It is not only a beautiful ornament for the dwelling of every Christian family, but also a useful and edifying acquisition for Sunday schools and similar benevolent institutions.
F. F. HAGEN.

☞Editors or Publishers of papers giving this advertisement 6 insertions, will be entitled to an Engraving and Ticket, by forwarding the paper for that time to our address, or by inserting it until the time appointed for the distribution, with an Editorial notice once in 4 weeks, they will receive the engraving framed with a fine gold gilt frame to suit its size and a Ticket. AUSTIN & WEHRLY.
York, June 24, 1861.

IRISH LINEN, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheeting, just received at SCHICK'S.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER and ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred sixty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 19th day of August next.*—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
July 15, 1861. tc

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.—And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of disease:

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, SUCH AS TUMORS, ULCERS, SORES, ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BOILS, BLAINS, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Oakland, Ind., 6th June, 1860.

J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla,) for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE OR ERYSIPELAS, TETTER AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, SORE EYES, DROPSY.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

BRONCHOCELE, GOITRE OR SWELLED NECK.

Zebulon Sloan, of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goitre—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

LEUCORRHOEA OR WHITES, OVARIAN TUMOR, UTERINE ULCERATION, FEMALE DISEASES.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhoea by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LIVER COMPLAINT.

Independence, Preston co., Va., 6th July, '59.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir—I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me.—I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

SCHIRRUS, CANCER, TUMORS, ENLARGEMENT, ULCERATION, CARIES AND EXFOLIATION OF THE BONES.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them.—Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

DYSPEPSIA, HEART DISEASE, FITS, EPILEPSY, MELANCHOLY, NEURALGIA.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

☞Sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; P. Boblitz, Arendtsville; Paxton & McCreary, Fairfield; P. A. Myers, New Chester; M. Stauter, New Oxford; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; and dealers generally. [Sept. 10, 1860. 1yeow

LADIES and Gentlemen, at H. G. Carr's is the place to get all kinds of Perfumery, very cheap. [May 13.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Gent's Cotton Hose.—Come and examine them.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN

Gin as a Remedial Agent.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.—W. W. & H. SMITH, and all of the prominent Wholesale Druggists in Philadelphia.
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.
DAVID STERNER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.
ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Gettysburg

STEAM LIME MILL, CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.—The subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. HOFFMAN, in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing in it the necessary machinery for grinding Lime-stone. The mill is now in operation and I am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer. GROUND LIME-STONE is now conceded by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime, or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. DIEHL, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams county, will attest the truth of this assertion:

"I have been trying the Ground Lime-stone on my land for the last four years and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Burnt Lime, and CHEAPER. It has given satisfaction in the first crop. PETER DIEHL."

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

☞Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.
Mar. 4, 1861. tf JOHN HOOVER.

Tyson Brothers,

PROPRIETORS of the *EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT GALLERY*, GETTYSBURG, PA., take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have removed to their NEW AND EXTENSIVE SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, located on the South side of York street, opposite the Bank, and one door below their old stand.

The building has been erected under their immediate supervision, and neither pains or expense has been spared in rendering their apartments both comfortable and convenient. All the modern improvements have been added to the working department, so that they now possess every facility for the production of first class pictures.

The first premium was awarded them by the Menallen Agricultural Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs.

Pictures of all the various styles, (including Stereoscopic,) made as heretofore; all work executed in the best manner and guarantied to give entire satisfaction. They hope their friends and the public will remember, when they wish pictures taken, that the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery is near them, and that pictures made there are always equal and often superior to those made in large cities. In no instance do they insist upon a sale when they fail to please.

The "Excelsior" is always free to the public, and every one is cordially invited to pay it a visit, when they will have an opportunity to decide of the justness of the patronage and increasing reputation which it enjoys.

☞Ladies will find every convenience for the arrangement of their toilet.
ISAAC G. TYSON, CHAS. J. TYSON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Jan. 21, 1861.

Handsome Women.

TO THE LADIES.—HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. IT WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for $1 00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted TO MAKE THE HAIR CURL. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTHACHE. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for $1 00. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co. presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent Free, by express, for $5 00. Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods. HUNT & CO.,
Perfumers to the Queen.
Regent St., London, and 77 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
For Sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
☞The Trade Supplied. [Oct. 15, '60. 1y

THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' HATS, FLATS AND SHAKER HOODS, of latest spring styles, embracing Boulevarde and Vernon, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices, at
April 22. R. F. McILHENY'S.

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